



**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
VOL. 5, NO. 5**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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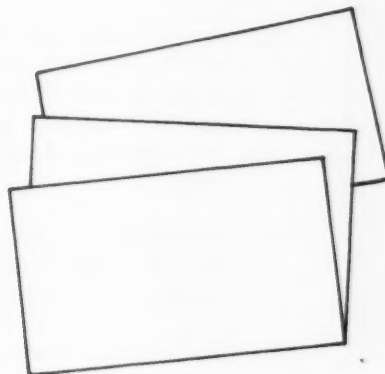
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service * Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

VOL. 5, NO. 5



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With this volume of Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, we begin the first stage of a computer-generated publication. Changes in format are in line with the present machine capability. Volume 5 will contain 8 issues and will include materials which have come into the Clearinghouse information system since May, 1967. Readers should note the following special points:

1. As in previous volumes, each issue (with the exception of No. 3) will contain both abstracts from the literature in the field of crime and delinquency related to mental health, and reports of research, demonstration, or training projects. Issue No. 3 contains abstracts only.
2. Journals routinely screened for materials to be included in the abstracts section of Volume 5 are listed immediately before the index.
3. Individual issues of Volume 5 will contain an author index. A separate, cumulative subject index will be published as Vol. 5, No. 9.

ABSTRACTS

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U. S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMISSION. TASK FORCE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE CRIME PROBLEM. CRIME AS A PROFESSION: A REPORT ON PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS IN FOUR AMERICAN CITIES. BY FLORENCE HELLER GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN SOCIAL WELFARE, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, NO DATE, 106 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, AND SAN FRANCISCO TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF PROFESSIONALISM IN THE ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS. THESE CRIMINALS ARE DEFINED AS INDIVIDUALS WHOSE CRIMES ARE COMMITTED FOR PERSONAL GAIN AND WHO SPEND THE MAJORITY OF THEIR WORKING HOURS IN THE PURSUIT OF SUCH CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. THE CONSULTANTS INTERVIEWED ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHT POLICEMEN, SEVEN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, TWENTY-THREE MEMBERS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' OFFICES, ONE FIRE MARSHAL, TWO CRIMINAL LAWYERS, TWO POLICE INFORMANTS, AND FIFTY PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS, BOTH IN PRISON AND FREE. IT WAS FOUND THAT BECAUSE OF A LACK OF WELL DEVELOPED SKILLS AND A RELATIVE ABSENCE OF SPECIALIZATION AND PLANNING AMONG THESE OFFENDERS, THEY CANNOT QUALIFY AS TRUE PROFESSIONALS IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES. ALTHOUGH A LOOSE ORGANIZATION DOES EXIST BETWEEN THESE CRIMINALS, THEIR RELATIONS ARE GENERALLY RECIPROCALLY PREDATORY. THERE DO EXIST A SMALL NUMBER OF ELITE CADRES, MORE IMPORTANT THAN THEIR NUMBERS SUGGEST, WHO ARE CONSIDERED THE BIG-TIME, ALL-PURPOSE CRIME BROKERS. THESE DIFFER FROM THE SYNDICATES IN THAT THEY LACK A STRONG, ONGOING, CORPORATE STRUCTURE. ALTHOUGH PROFESSIONAL CRIME IS A PROBLEM THAT WARRANTS SERIOUS ATTENTION, A CRASH PROGRAM IS NOT REQUIRED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN ORDER TO MITIGATE THE PROBLEM, THE PRESENT LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES SHOULD BE REORGANIZED AND THOSE ELEMENTS OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE MOST EASILY EXPLOITED BY THESE OFFENDERS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED, WHERE POSSIBLE.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DRTEL, J. ROZBUK TETOVAZI U SKUPINY AUTOAGRESORU.
(TATTOO AND ANALYSES IN A GROUP OF AUTOAGGRESSORS.)
CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(4):252-258, 1967.

AN ANALYSIS OF TATTOOS IN A GROUP OF AUTOAGGRESSIVE HOSPITAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO A CZECH INSTITUTION IN 1964-1965 REVEALED THAT 78 PERCENT OF A GROUP OF 64 HAD BEEN TATTOOED. THIS IS APPROXIMATELY THE INCIDENCE OF TATTOO REPORTED BY OTHER AUTHORS WHO INVESTIGATED JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND FIRST OFFENDERS. HALF OF THE PERSONS WERE TATTOOED ON NORMALLY VISIBLE PARTS OF THEIR BODIES. TATTOOED SYMBOLS OR SLOGANS WERE DERIVED FROM VARIOUS NATIONS, IN PARTICULAR GERMANY, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES. TATTOO INSCRIPTIONS CHARACTERIZED THE LIFE STYLES OF THE SUBJECTS, EXPRESSED THEIR ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS, OR WERE MEANT AS JOKES. SADISTIC AS WELL AS HOMOSEXUAL MOTIVES WERE NOTED. (AUTH. ED.)

VALDICE U JICINA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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SILVING, HELEN. CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS OF CRIME.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. 458 P.
\$19.00

THIS BOOK IS AIMED AT THE MODERNIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. IT PRESENTS A NEW CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL LAW WHICH COMBINES RATIONAL METHODS OF SOCIAL RESPONSE TO CRIMINALITY WITH PRESERVATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE OFFENDER. PRESENTED IN THE FORM OF A DRAFT OF A PENAL CODE WITH COMMENTARY, IT DISCUSSES COMPARATIVE LAW AND INTERDISCIPLINARY MATERIAL. ONE OF ITS OBJECTS IS TO ELIMINATE THE LAW'S EXCESSIVE SUBJECTIVISM WHICH RESULTS IN PUNISHING MEN FOR THEIR THOUGHTS BEYOND THE SOCIAL HARMFULNESS OF THEIR ACTIONS. PROCEEDING FROM THE VIEW THAT A CLUE TO MAN'S UNCONSCIOUS ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS CONDUCT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE CONDUCT AND CONSEQUENCES THEMSELVES, THE DRAFT INTRODUCES AN OBJECTIVE BASIC CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL LAW TERMED "CRIMINAL CONDUCT". SANCTIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO PUNISHMENT AND SECURITY MEASURES DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF HARM PRODUCED BY THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT, THE NATURE OF THE OFFENDER'S MENTAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THIS CONDUCT, AND OTHER ASPECTS OF HIS MENTAL LIFE. THE DRAFT CODE CLASSIFIES SANCTIONS ON THE BASIS OF PERTINENT ENDS, SEPARATES CONCEPTUALLY THE OBJECTIVE AND THE SUBJECTIVE ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT AND CRIME, AND BASES DISPOSITIONS ON THE INSIGHTS OF THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.

UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO
RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO

0100047187999

HARNON, ELIAHU. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN ISRAEL - SOME COMPARATIVE ASPECTS. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW, 115(7):1091-1110, 1967.

IN SPITE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE LEGAL SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL, PARTICULARLY THE ABSENCE OF JURIES IN ISRAEL, THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE MUCH IN COMMON IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. THIS SIMILARITY DERIVES FROM THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENGLISH COMMON LAW ON THE LAW OF BOTH COUNTRIES. EVEN AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE IN PALESTINE, ISRAEL HAS CONTINUED TO FOLLOW THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MODEL IN PROCEDURE, CAREFULLY CONSIDERING THE INTRODUCTION OF MODIFICATIONS. THE NEW 1965 COMPREHENSIVE LAW ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE DOES NOT REVEAL ANY CHANGE IN PRINCIPLE IN THAT POLICY. THERE IS A BASIC RESEMBLANCE IN THE POSITION OF THE DEFENDANT, THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE, AND THE RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS OF COURT AND PARTIES, OPERATING IN ADVERSARY SYSTEMS. BOTH COUNTRIES SHARE THE PROBLEM AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE DECISIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL SUPERVISION. THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF THE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY, THE CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE FORMS OF THE WRITTEN CHARGE AND IN THE PLEA, AND THE PROPOSAL THAT CERTAIN CRIMINAL JUDGMENTS SHALL HAVE PROBATIVE VALUE IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS ARISING OUT OF THE SAME SET OF FACTS MAY SERVE AS SIGNIFICANT INSTANCES OF A GENERAL TREND TO SHORTEN AND SIMPLIFY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. (AUTH. ED.)

HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

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U. S. PRISONS BUREAU. NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS.
STATE PRISONERS ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES 1964. WASHINGTON,
D. C., 1967. 75 P.

THIS REPORT PRESENTS DETAILED DATA ON THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF ADULT FELONY PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AND RELEASED FROM
STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELONY
OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1964.
DETAILED INFORMATION PRESENTED ON COURT COMMITMENTS
INCLUDES DATA ON AGE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, OFFENSE, RACE
AND SEX. CHARACTERISTICS DEALT WITH FOR FIRST RELEASES
ARE TIME SERVED, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, METHOD OF RELEASE,
OFFENSE, RACE, AND SEX. (AUTH.)

0100047189999

FINKEL, KALMAN, OBERMAN, GRETCHEN WHITE. THE
CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST "STOP AND FRISK."
CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN. 3(7):441-479, 1967.

THIS ARTICLE IS THE FULL TEXT OF A BRIEF WHICH HAS BEEN
FILED WITH THE U. S. SUPREME COURT BY PETITIONERS IN
SIBKUN V. NEW YORK. THIS IS ONE OF THE "STOP AND FRISK"
CASES TO BE HEARD BY THE COURT IN THE OCTOBER TERM. IT
PRESENTS CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST ALLOWING WHAT
IS, IN ESSENCE, AN ARREST AND/OR A SEARCH ON LESS THAN
PROBABLE CAUSE. (AUTH. ED.)

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047190999

BIDERMAN, ALBERT D. AN OVERVIEW OF VICTIM SURVEY
RESEARCH. A PAPER FOR PRESENTATION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967. 46 P.

RESPONDENTS IN A NATIONAL SURVEY SPONSORED BY THE U. S.
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE REPORT BEING VICTIMIZED MORE
THAN TWICE AS FREQUENTLY AS WOULD BE EXPECTED ON THE
BASIS OF THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. SURVEYS OF RESIDENTS
OF SELECTED AREAS IN THREE CITIES SHOWED EVEN SHARPER
POSITIVE DIVERGENCIES OF INCIDENCE FROM ESTIMATES BASED
ON POLICE STATISTICS. THERE ARE, NEVERTHELESS,
INDICATIONS THAT THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS FAILED TO MEASURE
EXHAUSTIVELY THE VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCED BY CITIZENS.
THIS IS PARTLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT MOST INCIDENTS OF
VICTIMIZATION, EVEN MANY THAT ARE SERIOUS LEGALLY, ARE
NOT HIGHLY SALIENT EXPERIENCES IN A PERSON'S LIFE.
IMPROVED METHODS IN FUTURE APPLICATIONS OF THE SURVEY
WOULD YIELD HIGHER INCIDENCE RATES THAN DID THESE FIRST
TRIALS OF THE METHOD. ANY SET OF CRIME STATISTICS,
INCLUDING THOSE FROM SAMPLE SURVEYS, INVOLVES SOME
EVALUATIVE, INSTITUTIONAL PROCESSING OF PEOPLE'S REPORTS.
CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS, QUALITATIVE MODELS, AND THEORIES
MUST BE ADJUSTED TO THE FACT THAT THE DATA ARE NOT SOME
OBJECTIVELY OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE OF "CRIMINAL ACTS," BUT
RATHER ARE THOSE EVENTS DEFINED, CAPTURED, AND PROCESSED
AS SUCH BY SOME INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM. (AUTH. ED.)

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
1200 17TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

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MOENSSSENS, ANDRE A. PUBLIC CLAMOR OVER CRIME "WAR."
POLICE, 12(1):16-19, 1967.

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS HAVE HAMPERED THE EFFORTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BRING CRIMINAL JUSTICE TO THE GUILTY. THE POLICE FORCE HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF MUCH OF ITS POWER. THERE IS TOO MUCH CONCERN FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE CRIMINAL AND NOT ENOUGH FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIM AND SOCIETY.

0100047192999

HEWITT, WILLIAM H. NEW YORK CITY'S CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD STRUGGLE: ITS HISTORY, ANALYSES AND SOME NOTES. POLICE, 12(1):20-33, 1967.

EXCERPTS FROM HANDBILLS AND BROCHURES DISTRIBUTED DURING THE COURSE OF THE CAMPAIGN CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION OF A CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD FOR THE POLICE ARE PRESENTED. THE MAJOR ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE BOARD ARE SET FORTH. IN CONCLUSION IT IS SUGGESTED THAT COMPLAINTS AGAINST ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THE POLICE, BE REVIEWED BY AN OMBUDSMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SCIENCE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK 11735

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U. S. SENATE. SMALL BUSINESS SELECT COMMITTEE. REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON SMALL BUSINESS IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967. 12 P. (SENATE REPORT NO. 564, 90TH CONGRESS)

STUDIES OF SELECTED AREAS IN CHICAGO, BOSTON, AND WASHINGTON MADE IN 1965 REVEAL THAT ALMOST ONE IN EVERY FIVE BUSINESSES WAS ROBBED AT LEAST ONCE DURING A 12 MONTH PERIOD. OF THOSE THAT WERE ROBBED, ALMOST TWO-THIRDS WERE THE VICTIMS OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN HOLDUPS. NATIONALLY, 30 PERCENT OF ALL ROBBERIES AND BURGLARIES IN 1965 TOOK PLACE IN COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. SINCE SMALL BUSINESSMEN IN HIGH-CRIME AREAS OFTEN CANNOT OBTAIN INSURANCE AGAINST LOSSES FROM ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AND ACTS OF VANDALISM, THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS STRONGLY URGES PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 1484 (90TH CONGRESS). THIS BILL WOULD MAKE IT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO HELP BRIDGE THE PRESENT INSURANCE GAP BY PROVIDING A MECHANISM WHEREBY THE GOVERNMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE UNDERWRITERS, COULD INSURE PRESENTLY UNINSURABLE SMALL BUSINESSES OF REASONABLE RATES.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SEABERG, GUY P. THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS AND SOME PROPOSALS. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):349-375, 1967.

THE ELEMENTS OF DRUG ADDICTION ARE PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL. OF THE THREE, THE PHYSIOLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS ARE THE BEST UNDERSTOOD AND THE LEAST DIFFICULT TO OVERCOME. A PERSON ADDICTED TO DRUGS IS SUFFERING FROM AN ILLNESS AND AS A SICK MAN MUST

BE TREATED ACCORDINGLY. WHILE THE STATE SHOULD NOT PUNISH A PERSON FOR SUFFERING FROM THE PHYSICAL ILLNESS OF ADDICTION, IT MAY REGULATE THE USE OF OPIATE DRUGS AND MUST REGULATE THE TRANSFER OF SUCH DRUGS. STRICT CONTROL OF THE SALE AND USE OF THE SO-CALLED "DANGEROUS DRUGS" IS ALSO REQUIRED; LSD AND COMPARABLE HALLUCINOGENS APPEAR TO BE THE MOST DANGEROUS CURRENTLY IN USE. THE UNIFORM NARCOTIC LAWS, AS WRITTEN AND ENFORCED TREAT THE DRUG ADDICT UNJUSTLY. THEY ARE LARGELY INEFFECTIVE AGAINST THE ILLICIT SUPPLIER AND DEALER FOR WHOM THEY ARE INTENDED, AND THEY SHOULD BE AMENDED. ALTHOUGH NEW CIVIL COMMITMENT STATUTES THEORETICALLY RECTIFY THESE INJUSTICES, THEY ARE QUESTIONABLE TO THE EXTENT THAT, IN FACT THEY DO NOT. THEY MUST BE REVISED BEFORE GOING INTO EFFECT. THE BEST TREATMENT FOR DRUG ADDICTION IS NOT LONG CONFINEMENT, ALTHOUGH CONFINEMENT FOR SOME PERIOD IS NECESSARY. THE REAL PROBLEM LIES IN ADJUSTING TO A DRUG FILLED ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT RESORTING TO THE USE OF DRUGS. THE ADDICT SHOULD BE RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH HE WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE TO FUNCTION AND, UNDER THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN AUTHORITY, LEARN TO LIVE THERE WITHOUT REVERTING TO THE USE OF DRUGS. MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES FOR DRUG VIOLATIONS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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LEGRANDE, J. L. NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND POLICE ENFORCEMENT POLICY. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):393-404, 1967.

THE POLICE ADMINISTRATOR SHOULD HAVE A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPTS OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND THE GENERAL ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST ITS PRACTICE. HOWEVER HE SHOULD NOT BECOME INVOLVED IN RENDERING MORAL JUDGMENTS CONCERNING THE PROPRIETY OF ACTIONS. HIS PRIMARY CONCERN SHOULD BE INSURING THE MAINTENANCE OF CIVIL ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME INSURING MAXIMUM LAWFUL EXPRESSION TO THE INDIVIDUAL. HE SHOULD RE-EVALUATE THE TRADITIONAL POLICE ROLE OF STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW IN THIS TYPE OF SITUATION. A SMALL NUMBER OF POLICE ADMINISTRATORS HAVE EXPERIMENTED TO DETERMINE IF FREE EXPRESSION, PUBLIC ORDER, AND "SOCIAL GOOD" CAN EXIST CONCURRENTLY WITHOUT REPRESSIVE POLICE ACTION. THEY HAVE FOLLOWED A POLICY OF EXTENSIVE TOLERANCE, FULLY COOPERATING WITH LAWFUL DEMONSTRATIONS AND IGNORING MINOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES COMMITTED BY CIVIL DISOBEDIENTS; THEY TAKE SPECIFIC ARREST AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES ONLY WHEN PUBLIC DANGER IS INVOLVED. BY REACTING TO A DEMONSTRATION IN A TRADITIONAL MANNER, THE POLICE MAY UNWITTINGLY CONTRIBUTE MORE TO THE PROBLEM THAN TO ITS SOLUTION. THE DESIRE TO BE ARRESTED IS OFTEN A PART OF THE STRATEGY OF NONVIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS. MASS ARRESTS PROVIDE PUBLICITY FOR THE MOVEMENT, AND OFTEN AGAINST THE POLICE. BY USING HIS DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY, THE COMPETENT POLICE ADMINISTRATOR CAN TAKE ACTION TO MINIMIZE THE DEGRADING REPERCUSSIONS OF AN INEPTLY POLICED DEMONSTRATION WHERE ELEMENTS OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ARE INVOLVED.

SCHOOL OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY
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JOHNSON, ELMER H. A SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF POLICE REACTION AND RESPONSIBILITY TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):405-409, 1967.

THE POLICE REACTION TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SHOULD BE IN KEEPING WITH HIS ROLE AS INSTRUMENT OF THE LAW AS LONG AS THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS DIRECTED TOWARD UNDERMINING THOSE INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROLS WHICH DENY EQUAL RIGHTS TO RACIAL MINORITIES. THE POLICEMAN'S OBJECTIVE SHOULD BE TO LIMIT EXCESSES IN BEHAVIOR WHICH WOULD DESTROY THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY BUT NOT TO BLOCK CHANGE OF ALL KINDS. IT IS NOT A SIMPLE MATTER TO DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC POINT AT WHICH A CIVIL DISTURBANCE BECOMES AN EXCESS. THE EFFECTIVE USE OF COERCION BY THE POLICE IN CIVIL DEMONSTRATIONS DEPENDS ON WHAT THE MORES OF THE COMMUNITY WILL SUPPORT AS PROPER. THE USE OF POLICE POWER MUST FIND A DELICATE BALANCE IF IT IS NOT TO BE A BARRIER AGAINST LONG-TERM CHANGES OF THE COMMUNITY'S SOCIAL STRUCTURE WHICH MAY BE CONSTRUCTIVE REACTIONS TO SOCIOLOGICAL FORCES PRESSING THE COMMUNITY TO CHANGE. ALTHOUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT IS ESSENTIALLY AN AIM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, THE EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDS OF COMMUNITY INTERESTS BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS MEANS THAT LOCAL COMMUNITY MORES NO LONGER AFFORD SUFFICIENT GUIDELINES FOR POLICE ACTION.

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CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. ANNUAL RESEARCH REVIEW - 1966, EDITED BY ROBERT R. TYLER. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 104 P.

AN ANNUAL INVENTORY OF RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHED AND ONGOING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT IS PRESENTED. PARTICIPATING CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES INCLUDE THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESEARCH DIVISION, THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, AND THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. REPORTS ON MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND MEDICAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS, AND A SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT CALIFORNIA PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

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HUGHES, M. S., FORREST, A. R. ASPECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONING IN JUVENILE SCHOOLS. APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(6):290-299, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF DELINQUENT BOYS AT THE AYCLIFFE SCHOOL IN ENGLAND TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY FACTORS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. A SAMPLE OF NON-OFFENDERS WAS USED AS A CONTROL GROUP. THE JUNIOR MAUDSLEY PERSONALITY INVENTORY (J.M.P.I.), THE JUNIOR EYSENCK PERSONALITY INVENTORY (J.E.P.I.), THE AYCLIFFE REVISION OF CHILDREN'S MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE (A.M.A.S.), AND THE AYCLIFFE SENTENCE COMPLETION SCHEDULES (A.S.C.S.)

WERE USED TO MEASURE, COMPARE, AND EVALUATE THE DEGREES OF INTROVERSION - EXTRAVERSION AND NEUROTICISM IN THE SUBJECTS. NO CONSISTENT PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE NORMAL SAMPLE AND THE LESS SERIOUS OFFENDERS, ALTHOUGH A CONSISTENTLY GREATER INCIDENCE OF BASIC PERSONALITY DISORDERS WAS DISCOVERED AMONG RECIDIVISTS AND MORE SERIOUS OFFENDERS. THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONALITY TESTING AND CLINICAL INTERVIEWING IS EMPHASIZED IN THAT IT WOULD FACILITATE THE BREAKDOWN OF THE DELINQUENT POPULATION INTO THOSE WHO CLEARLY HAVE A PERSONALITY DIFFICULTY AND THOSE IN WHOSE CASES NO SUCH DIFFICULTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOR. SUCH INVESTIGATION WOULD PERMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE RATIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT AND TRAINING.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROBATION, DETENTION, AND RELATED SERVICES: A SURVEY. NEW YORK, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

THIS STUDY OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY (PITTSBURGH) JUVENILE COURT EXAMINED THE PURPOSE OF THE COURT; PRESENT AND FUTURE TRENDS; JURISDICTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURT; THE FLOW OF CASES THROUGH THE JUVENILE COURT; THE ADMINISTRATION OF PROBATION SERVICES; PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES; THE COURT AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES; USE OF DETENTION; AND DETENTION SERVICES.

0100047200999

FOX, ROSEMARY. THE KAISER - EBERSDORF REFORMATORY, VIENNA. APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(6):301-303, 1967.

THE KAISER-EBERSDORF REFORMATORY IN VIENNA IS A TRAINING CENTER SERVING ALL OF AUSTRIA. IT HOUSES 270 DELINQUENT BOYS, GIVING THEM A LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR REHABILITATION BEFORE THEY ARE SENT TO A PRISON. ALTHOUGH A WIDE CHOICE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS AVAILABLE AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND PSYCHOTHERAPY HAVE BEEN GIVEN GREATER ROLES IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS, ONLY 27 PERCENT OF THOSE RELEASED CAN BE CONSIDERED CLEAR SUCCESSSES. THIS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE FACT THAT 52 PERCENT OF THE INMATES ARE FAILURES FROM OTHER SIMILAR TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

0100047201999

GRUEN, K., HUUWINK, R. H. "DEN ENGH." APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(6):304-311, 1967.

"DEN ENGH" IS ONE OF NINE CHILD PROTECTION INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED BY THE NETHERLANDS MINISTRY OF JUSTICE TO SUPPLEMENT PRIVATE CHILD PROTECTION AGENCIES. IT IS A TREATMENT CENTER FOR SOCIALLY AND/OR INTELLECTUALLY HANDICAPPED DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 21 WHO HAVE COMMITTED BOTH MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENSES. THE INSTITUTION HOUSES A CAPACITY OF 58 BOYS WHO LIVE TOGETHER IN GROUPS IN SEPARATE COTTAGES. IT DIRECTION AND SCIENTIFIC STAFF DEVISE COMPREHENSIVE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PROGRAMS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT SEVERE NEGLECT, EITHER EMOTIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, OR INTELLECTUAL, IS THE MAJOR CAUSE OF THE BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES OF THESE OFFENDERS.

DEN ENGH
DEN DOLDER
THE NETHERLANDS

0100047202999

SMITH, SANDY. THE MOB (PARTS ONE AND TWO). LIFE, 63(9):15-23, 42B-45, 1967; 63(10) 91-104, 1967.

THE CUSA NOSTRA IS SUCH A POTENT FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY THAT EVERY AMERICAN, OUT OF IGNORANCE, GREED, EASY TOLERANCE OR FEAR, HAS IN SOME WAY MATERIALLY SUSTAINED IT. A PORTRAYAL IS PRESENTED OF ITS PROMINENT FIGURES AND ASSOCIATES; ITS HISTORY; ITS PRESENT ORGANIZATION, STRUCTURE, AND HIERARCHY; ITS METHODS OF OPERATION AND AREAS OF DIVERSIFICATION; AND ITS INFILTRATION OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS AND SPORTS.

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WISCUNSI HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT. JUVENILES RELEASED FROM DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IN 1966, MADISON, 1967 5 P. APP.

STATISTICAL DATA CALL PRESENTED DESCRIBING YOUTH RELEASED TO AFTERCARE SUPERVISOR FROM WISCUNSI'S JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1966. TABLES SHOWING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FIRST ON RE-RELEASED DURING THE YEARS 1962-1966 ARE ALSO INCLUDED: TREND OF RELEASES, TYPE OF RELEASE, DURATION OF STAY, AGE, INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL OF FAMILY, EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AT INSTITUTION, VOCATIONAL PROGRESS AT INSTITUTION, LIVING ARRANGEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER RELEASE, AND RACE.

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CANADA. STATISTICS BUREAU. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS 1966-67. OTTAWA, 1967. 10 P.

STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON: THE POPULATION IN CUSTODY IN CANADIAN TRAINING SCHOOLS, PROVINCIAL ADULT INSTITUTIONS, AND FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES AS OF MARCH 31, 1967; THE PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY TO STANDARD CAPACITY; AND THE MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1966-67.

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NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION. STATISTICS OF LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER WORK IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. CHICAGO, 1967. 30 P.

STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON THE WORK OF ALL KNOWN LEGAL AID, LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAMS AND DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA SUBMITTING SERVICE REPORTS FOR 1966. THE INFORMATION IS TABULATED BY STATE OR PROVINCE AND CITY AND PROVIDES DATA ON POPULATION, TYPE OF DEFENDER ORGANIZATION, NEW CASES, CASES PER 1,000 POPULATION, GROSS COST, AND WAGE INCOME SOURCES.

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MULLER-DIETZ, HEINZ. DIE KOMPETENZVERTEILUNG ZWISCHEN BUND UND LANDERN AUF DEM GEBIET DES STRAFVOLLZUGS. (THE DIVISION OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTION.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL.(3):65-94, 1967.

WHEREAS THE NATIONAL (FEDERAL) AUTHORITIES OF WEST GERMANY HAVE THE RIGHT TO LEGISLATE IN THE MATTER OF CORRECTION PARALLEL TO THE STATES (LANDER), THERE IS NO FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY. HOWEVER, FOR

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL REASONS, CORRECTION ON THE STATE LEVEL IS UNABLE TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE AND DIFFERENTIATED TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE SOLUTION SHOULD BE SOUGHT ON A SUPRAREGIONAL LEVEL IN THE CREATION OF MULTI-STATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING COMMON "CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, BUDGETS, AND SUPERVISION. FURTHER, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD CREATE AN AGENCY TO SUPERVISE THE STATES IN EXERCISING THEIR AUTHORITY OVER CORRECTION.

PRIVATDOZENT
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WEST GERMANY

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. SOCIAL STRUCTURE, SOCIAL CONTROL, AND DEVIATION. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 1, P. 3-30.

IN SOCIOLOGY TODAY, THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF DEVIATION ARE TENDING IN TWO DIRECTIONS. ONE CONCEPTION IS STRUCTURAL OR "SUBSTANTIVE"; THE OTHER IS ONE OF SOCIAL CONTROL OR "PROCESS." THE STRUCTURAL CONCEPTION OF DEVIATION AS DEVELOPED BY MERTON HAS BEEN CRITICIZED ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT IS BASED ON REIFIED IDEAS OF CULTURE AND SOCIAL CONTROL. THE ASSOCIATED ENDS-MEANS SCHEMA, WHILE VALID FOR ANALYSIS OF DEVIATION IN SOCIETIES WITH PATTERNED VALUES, IS INADEQUATE IN PLURALISTIC VALUE SITUATIONS. MODERN SOCIETY, WITH ITS PLURALISTIC RATHER THAN HIERARCHICAL VALUE SYSTEMS, REQUIRES THAT VALUATION BECOME A CENTRAL CONCEPT IN THE ANALYSIS OF DEVIANCE. IN AMERICAN CULTURE ENDS OR GOALS ARE EMPHASIZED. HERE THIS IS NOT TAKEN AS AN INITIAL ASSUMPTION AS IT WAS FOR MERTON, BUT AS A DERIVATION FROM POSTULATES CONCERNING THE PRE-ERUPTIVE NATURES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. THE MULTIPLE VALUE CLAIMS MADE ON INDIVIDUALS, AND THE DYNAMICS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY. THIS FORMULATION MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO EXPLAIN CONFORMITY AS WELL AS DEVIATION AND TO EXPLAIN GENERIC DEVIATION RATHER THAN MERE DIFFERENCES IN RATES OF DEVIATION. AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE ENDS-MEANS SCHEMA IS PROPOSED. THIS IS A RISK-TAKING THEORY OF DEVIATION WHICH MAKES DEVIANCE OR CONFORMITY AN OUTCOME OF SEVERAL ENDS-MEANS POSSIBILITIES PLUS FORTUITOUS FACTORS AND ACTIVE SOCIAL CONTROL INFLUENCES. IN THIS LIGHT, SOCIAL CONTROL CAN BE SEEN AS A DYNAMIC FACTOR OR "CAUSE" OF DEVIATION.

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LEMERT, EDWIN H. THE CONCEPT OF SECONDARY DEVIATION. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 3, P. 40-64.

SECONDARY DEVIATION REFERS TO A CATEGORY OF SOCIALLY DEFINED RESPONSES WHICH PEOPLE MAKE TO PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE SOCIETAL REACTION TO THEIR PRIMARY DEVIANCE. THESE PROBLEMS, MAINLY REVOLVING AROUND STIGMATIZATION, PUNISHMENT, SEGREGATION, AND SOCIAL CONTROL, CATEGORICALLY AFFECT EARLY OR ADULT SOCIALIZATION. THEY BECOME CENTRAL FACTS OF EXISTENCE FOR THOSE EXPERIENCING

THEM, ALTERING PSYCHIC STRUCTURE AND PRODUCING SPECIALIZED SOCIAL ROLES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE SELF. THE SECONDARY DEVIANT, UNLIKE THE PRIMARY DEVIANT, IS A PERSON WHOSE LIFE AND IDENTITY ARE ORGANIZED AROUND THE FACTS OF DEVIANCE. HIS RESPONSE TO SOCIETAL STIGMATIZATION OR PUNISHMENT, INTENSIFIED BY HIS SENSE OF INJUSTICE, IS FURTHER DEVIANCE. THE MOST COMMON EXPLANATION FOR RECIDIVISM FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM PRISON - THAT SOCIALIZATION WITHIN THE PRISON SUBCULTURE PREDISPOSES THE INMATE TO FURTHER CRIME -- DOES NOT EXPLAIN THE SECONDARY DEVIANCE OF THOSE INMATES WHO DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN GROUPS. IT IS MORE PROBABLE THAT PRISON EXPERIENCE AND THE LABELING PROCESS CAUSE THE OFFENDER TO ACCEPT A DEFINITION OF HIMSELF AS A DEVIANT. DEFINITION OF ONESELF AS A DEVIANT REDUCES INNER CONFLICT AND FACILITATES REARRANGEMENT OF THE VALUE HIERARCHY SO THAT CONVENTIONAL PUNISHMENTS LOSE THEIR EFFICACY. PERSONS WHO RENOUNCE HIGHER STATUS ARE LESS AFFECTED BY THE PROMISE OF THE REMOTE SATISFACTIONS OF REFORM OR BY THE THREAT OF EXPERIENCING AGAIN WHAT THEY HAVE ALREADY EXPERIENCED.

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. ALCOHOL, VALUES, AND SOCIAL CONTROL.
IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL.
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967,
CHAPTER 5, P. 72-87.

ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL AND SOCIAL CONTROL CONCERNS THE UNIVERSAL QUALITIES OF ALCOHOL, THE VALUES AND COSTS OF ITS USE, THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWER IN SOCIAL STRUCTURES, THE AVAILABLE MEANS OF CONTROL, THE PROBABILITIES OF RESISTANCE, AND PATTERNS OF VALUES IN CULTURES AND INDIVIDUALS. STUDY OF ALCOHOL USE IN VARIOUS SOCIETIES INDICATES THAT VALUES ARE CRUCIAL FACTORS IN THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. SOME EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL ACTION TO MINIMIZE THE COSTS OF INTOXICATION AND ALCOHOL USE INCLUDE: (1) A SYSTEM OF LAWS AND COERCIVE CONTROLS MAKING IT ILLEGAL TO MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTE, OR CONSUME ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; (2) INDOCTRINATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL USE; (3) LEGAL REGULATION OF THE KINDS OF LIQUOR CONSUMED, ITS PRICE, METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION, THE TIME AND PLACE FOR DRINKING, AND ITS AVAILABILITY TO CONSUMERS ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS; AND (4) SUBSTITUTION OF FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENTS OF DRINKING. ANY PROGRAM OF SOCIAL CONTROL MUST CONSIDER THE VALUES AND RELATIVE POWER OF GROUPS AFFECTED, THE POSSIBILITIES AND STRENGTH OF RESISTANCE, AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS. AS YET NO MODEL OF SOCIAL CONTROL HAS BEEN EVOLVED WHICH HAS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED THE COSTS OF ALCOHOL USE.

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. THE LIFE AND DEATH OF AN INDIAN STATE.
IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL.
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967,
CHAPTER 6, P. 88-95.

TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL CONTROL. BOTH THE EARLY CULTURE OF NORTHWEST COAST AMERICAN INDIANS AND THE CULTURE SUPERIMPOSED UPON IT BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH DEPENDED ON LIMITING INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES AND ORDERING OVERT BEHAVIOR INTO APPROPRIATE SPHERES. BECAUSE THE MODERN CATHOLIC ADMINISTRATION HAD BEEN IMPLEMENTED BY MORAL PRESCRIPTION AND BY EXTERNAL CONTROLS WHICH HAD NEVER INDUCED INTERNAL ATTITUDE CHANGES, IT WAS ABLE TO EFFECT THE RAPID DISINTEGRATION OF THE EARLY INDIAN CULTURE AND SOCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM.

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TRUNDE, HERBERT. ZUR FRAGE DER BERUFUNG IN STRAFSACHEN -- RUCKSCHAU UND AUSBLICK. *(APPEAL IN CRIMINAL MATTERS: REVIEW AND PERSPECTIVE.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL.(6):161-182, 1967.

IN WEST GERMANY, THE QUESTION OF THE LEGAL ADMISSIBILITY OF APPEAL (BERUFUNG), AS DISTINCT FROM POST-CONVICTION REVIEW (REVISION), HAS BEEN A SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY. APPEAL SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED AGAINST SENTENCES PASSED BY CRIMINAL COURTS AND JURIES. JUDICIAL ERRORS CAN BE ELIMINATED THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF PERSONNEL TRAINING FOR THE LOW-LEVEL COURTS AND THROUGH REFORMS CONCERNING THEIR PROCEDURE, POST-CONVICTION REVIEW, AND THE INITIATION OF A NEW TRIAL. THE INSTITUTION OF APPEAL CAN ALSO BE ELIMINATED IN OTHER LOW-LEVEL COURTS. FACULTATIVE CHOICE BETWEEN APPEAL AND POST-CONVICTION REVIEW IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

OBERSTAATSANWALT
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WEST GERMANY

0100047212999

BLUMBERG, ABRAHAM S. CRIMINAL JUSTICE. CHICAGO, QUADRANGLE BOOKS, 1967. 206 P. (PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY) \$5.75.

BASED ON A STUDY OF A METROPOLITAN COURT IN AN UNNAMED LARGE CITY IN THE UNITED STATES, THIS BOOK FINDS THAT THE ADVERSARY MODEL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE HAS BEEN REPLACED BY A "JUSTICE BY NEGOTIATION." THE VAST MAJORITY OF CASES NEVER COME TO TRIAL; INSTEAD, DEFENDANTS ARE PERSUADED TO PLEAD GUILTY TO REDUCED CHARGES, WITH AN EXPLICIT OR IMPLIED PROMISE OF LIGHTER PUNISHMENT. WHILE THE OVERWHELMING TENDENCY OF JURIES TO CONVICT AND THE OVERCROWDED CALENDARS OF COURTS ARE CAUSES FOR THIS PRACTICE, THE MAIN CAUSE IS THE "RATIONAL" CHARACTER OF THE BUREAUCRACY ITSELF. EFFICIENCY IS IN THE INTEREST OF EVERYONE INVOLVED IN THE COURT PROCEDURE BUT THE DEFENDANT. ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL WILL ONLY BE ABSORBED BY, AND STRENGTHEN, THE PRESENT SYSTEM; RECENT COURT DECISIONS SUPPOSEDLY FAVORING THE DEFENDANT MAY ACTUALLY INCREASE HIS CHANCES OF BEING FOUND GUILTY. THE "BARGAIN JUSTICE" THAT IS NOW MAKING A MOCKERY OF AMERICAN JUDICIAL IDEALS WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. (COMMITTEE ON STANDARD ACT FOR

STATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.) STANDARD ACT FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(3):391-420, 1967.

THE STANDARD ACT FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PROVIDES (1) LEGISLATIVE MODELS FOR THE STRUCTURE, AT THE STATE LEVEL, OF A DEPARTMENT BRINGING CORRECTIONAL SERVICES TOGETHER; AND (2) LEGISLATIVE MODELS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADULTS AND YOUTHS. ITS PRINCIPAL DETAILED PROVISIONS DEAL WITH INSTITUTIONS (BECAUSE SUCH MODEL PROVISIONS HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN DRAFTED), BUT IT IS NOT EXCLUSIVELY AN INSTITUTIONAL ACT; IT BRINGS TOGETHER CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES. (AUTH.) ARTICLES OF THE ACT: (1) CONSTRUCTION AND PURPOSE; (2) ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT; (3) INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION; (4) TREATMENT OF INMATES; (5) INTER-STATE RELATIONS; DETAINERS; (6) APPLICATION OF ACT.

0100047214999

HEYNS, GARRETT. PATTERNS OF CORRECTION. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(3):421-431, 1967.

THE STATE'S INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTION HAS EXPANDED RECENTLY FROM ADMINISTRATION OF ONE OR MORE PRISONS TO RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEVERAL TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS AND FOR SUPERVISION OF ADULTS--AND, IN SOME STATES, JUVENILES--RELEASED FROM THESE INSTITUTIONS. A NUMBER OF STATES ALSO HAVE VARYING DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROBATION AND FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. THIS EXTENSION OF RESPONSIBILITY HAS BEEN FOLLOWED BY A TREND TOWARD INTEGRATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS, BUT THERE IS A WIDE VARIETY OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION. CURRENTLY, STATE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS MAY BE CLASSIFIED IN THREE CATEGORIES: (1) THOSE USING BOARDS TO MANAGE THE VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS; (2) THOSE PLACING CORRECTION IN SOME LARGER EXISTING DEPARTMENT; AND (3) THOSE ADMINISTERING CORRECTION IN AN INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT. THERE IS SOME OVERLAPPING AMONG THE CATEGORIES, AND MARKED DIFFERENCES APPEAR WITHIN EACH. THIS PAPER CLASSIFIES THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTERING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE 50 STATES AND COMMENTS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE VARIOUS MODELS. (AUTH.)

0100047215959

HARMON, MAURICE A. UNRAVELING ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF STATE JUVENILE SERVICES. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(3):432-438, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE ALMOST AS MANY METHODS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE SERVICES AS THERE ARE STATES, ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES FIT INTO ONE OR ANOTHER OF THESE FIVE CATEGORIES: (1) NO CENTRAL STATE AGENCY (IN SEVEN STATES); (2) AN AUTONOMOUS CENTRAL AGENCY (IN NINE); (3) A CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION ADMINISTRATIVELY RESPONSIBLE FOR BOTH ADULTS AND JUVENILES (IN SIX); (4) AN IDENTIFIABLE JUVENILE SERVICES ORGANIZATION WHICH IS PART OF A LARGER UNIT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMING OTHER SERVICES OR FUNCTIONS (IN THIRTEEN); (5) A LARGE UNIT WITH SEVERAL FUNCTIONS BUT NO IDENTIFIABLE ORGANIZATION SPECIFICALLY SET UP TO SUPERVISE JUVENILE SERVICES (IN FIFTEEN STATES). THE TREND EMERGING IN PATTERNS OF ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE SEEMS TO BE TOWARD

STATEWIDE CONSOLIDATION OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH, INCLUDING THE BASIC PROGRAMS OF PROTECTION, PREVENTION, PROBATION, DETENTION, DIAGNOSIS, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND AFTERCARE. THIS TREND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED FOR TWO REASONS: (1) TREATMENT-ORIENTED PROGRAMS FOR ADULTS HAVE FREQUENTLY BEEN ACCEPTED ONLY AFTER SOCIETY HAS ESTABLISHED THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS; AND (2) INCREASED ORGANIZATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WILL ALLOW PROTECTIVE SERVICES, DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS, AND DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT FACILITIES THE FREEDOM AND FLEXIBILITY THEY NEED IF THEY ARE TO CHANGE WITH THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH. (AUTH.)

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

0100047216999

CONRAD, JOHN P. RESEARCH AND THE KNOWLEDGE BASE OF CORRECTION. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(3):444-454, 1967.

THE FUNCTION OF RESEARCH IN CORRECTION IS VIEWED AS THE MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION OF THE KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PRACTICE. THE PROVISION FOR A RESEARCH CAPACITY IN THE STANDARD ACT FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES GIVES RECOGNITION TO THE URGENT NEED FOR ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNOWLEDGE BASE IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER. ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH STRATEGY IS REVIEWED AND VARIOUS OPTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTH.)

CHIEF OF RESEARCH
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100047217999

COBIN, HERBERT L. HOW ONE STATE HAS USED THE STANDARD ACT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(3):455-465, 1967.

DELAWARE'S DEVELOPMENT FROM AN ANTIQUATED PENAL SYSTEM IS DESCRIBED. AT FIRST, THE STATE ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS COUNTY INSTITUTIONS; THEN, THE PUBLIC'S MASSIVE AND DRAMATIC EFFORTS TO REORGANIZE THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL AND PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES AND THE SERVICES FOR YOUTH CULMINATED IN THE CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE FIRST BOARD IS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT, AND THE PART PLAYED BY THE STANDARD ACT DURING THE DRAFTING OF THE NEW LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED AND ANALYZED. FINALLY, THE PROBLEM OF BUDGETS IS CONSIDERED. (AUTH. ED.)

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ROBIN, GERALD D. THE CORPORATE AND JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF EMPLOYEE THIEVES. MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(3):685-702, 1967.

TO DETERMINE DEPARTMENT STORE POLICIES IN DISPOSING OF DISHONEST EMPLOYEES, THE CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY RECORDS WERE STUDIED OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHO STOLE FROM THEIR FIRMS AND WERE APPREHENDED IN THREE LARGE COMPANIES. THE MAJOR CRITERION USED IN SELECTING CASES FOR THE STUDY WAS THAT A TRUST BE VIOLATED BY COMMISSION OF A CRIME WHICH CUT ACROSS SEVERAL LEGAL CATEGORIES, IN PARTICULAR, EMBEZZLEMENT. THE EMBEZZLER'S REACTION WAS KNOWN IN 1,662 CASES: 85 PERCENT SIGNED A CONFESSION, WHILE ONLY 12

PERCENT DENIED STEALING. OF 1,681 TRUST VIOLATORS 288 WERE PROSECUTED, EIGHT WERE RETAINED, AND THE REMAINDER DISMISSED. NO EMPLOYEE WAS PROSECUTED AND RETAINED. APPREHENSION THUS RESULTED IN AUTOMATIC DISCHARGE, BUT ONLY INFREQUENTLY IN PROSECUTION. THE SIZE OF THEFT EMERGED AS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT AND DECISIVE DETERMINANT OF DISPOSITION. THE AVERAGE AMOUNT STOLEN BY PROSECUTED EMPLOYEES (\$608) WAS THREE TIMES AS LARGE AS THAT OF RELEASED OFFENDERS. HOLDING CONSTANT THE AMOUNT STOLEN, MORE LOWER STATUS EMPLOYEES THAN HIGHER STATUS EMPLOYEES WERE PROSECUTED. THUS THE OFFENDERS WITH WHOM THE ENFORCERS COULD IDENTIFY MORE EASILY WERE TREATED SYMPATHETICALLY. ALMOST HALF WERE PROSECUTED BY COMPANY "A", WHICH PROSECUTED THE LARGEST NUMBER OF APPREHENDED EMBEZZLERS (34 PERCENT), FOR STRICTLY PUNITIVE RATHER THAN ECONOMIC REASONS AS 45 PERCENT HAD MADE RESTITUTION PRIOR TO PROSECUTION. OF THE PROSECUTED TRUST VIOLATORS, 256 WERE CONVICTED, 96 PERCENT PLEADING GUILTY. COURT SENTENCES WERE CHARACTERIZED BY LENIENCY. ONLY 12 EMBEZZLERS WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON. IN DISPOSING OF OFFENDERS, CONSIDERATION OF THE VICTIM, THE OBJECTIVES OF PUNISHMENT, AND THE POWER OF THE EMPLOYER OVER TRUST VIOLATORS ARE NOT ALL PERFECTLY INTEGRATED BUT ARE CHARACTERIZED BY CONFLICT AND AMBIVALENCE, REFLECTING AN INEVITABLE STRAIN IN THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SYSTEM.

0100047219999

CHAMBLISS, WILLIAM J. TYPES OF DEVIANCE AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL SANCTIONS. WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW, NO VOLUME(3):703-719, 1967.

A REVIEW OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF OFFENSES SUGGESTS THAT WHERE A HIGH COMMITMENT TO CRIME AS A WAY OF LIFE IS COMBINED WITH INVOLVEMENT IN AN ACT THAT IS "EXPRESSIVE" (E.G., MURDER AND DRUG ADDICTION), THE AGENT'S RESISTANCE TO DETERRENCE THROUGH THREAT OF PUNISHMENT IS GREATEST. AT THE OTHER EXTREME ARE ACTS IN WHICH THE COMMITMENT OF THE AGENT TO CRIME IS LOW AND HIS ACT IS "INSTRUMENTAL" (E.G., WHITE COLLAR CRIME AND PARKING VIOLATIONS). HERE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DETERRENCE ARE EXPECTED TO BE MAXIMALLY EFFECTIVE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE LEGAL SYSTEM MAY BE OPERATING INEFFICACIOUSLY BY PUNISHING MOST SEVERELY THOSE PERSONS AND OFFENSES WHICH ARE LEAST CAPABLE OF BEING DETERRED AND BY PUNISHING LEAST SEVERELY THOSE PERSONS AND CRIMES WHICH ARE MOST CAPABLE OF BEING DETERRED.

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CAPLAN, GERALD M. THE POLICE LEGAL ADVISOR. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):303-309, 1967.

THE GROWING COMPLEXITY OF CRIMINAL LAW HAS CREATED A NEED IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS FOR A LEGAL ADVISOR KNOWLEDGEABLE IN ADMINISTRATIVE AND CRIMINAL LAW. DESPITE THIS NEED, FEW DEPARTMENTS EMPLOY LEGAL ADVISORS. SERVICES THAT A LEGAL ADVISOR IS CAPABLE OF PERFORMING FOR A POLICE DEPARTMENT INCLUDE: TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION; POLICY PLANNING; LIAISON WITH THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COMMUNITY; LIAISON WITH THE PROSECUTION AND THE COURTS; CIVIL SUITS AGAINST INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS; AND PROBLEMS ARISING FROM SPECIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. THREE DISTINCT

TYPES OF COUNSELOR EXIST: A CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE, A POLICEMANLAWYER, OR A PROSECUTOR. A CIVILIAN ADVISOR HOLDS THE GREATEST PROMISE. THE CITY ATTORNEY IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF RESISTANCE TO RECRUITING LEGAL ADVISORS. HE COMMONLY CLAIMS THAT SERVING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS HIS EXCLUSIVE DOMAIN, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR'S DUTIES DO NOT FALL WITHIN HIS SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY. ANOTHER SOURCE OF RESISTANCE HAS BEEN THE POLICE EXECUTIVE. HIS OBJECTIONS MAY DERIVE FROM A GENERAL RELUCTANCE TO HIRE CIVILIANS OR TO CHANGE THE STATUS QUO. TO SOME EXTENT THESE OBJECTIONS MAY INVOLVE AN IGNORANCE ABOUT WHAT A LEGAL ADVISOR CAN DO. A FINAL FACTOR INHIBITING RECRUITING IS THE AVAILABILITY OF MORE ATTRACTIVE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAWYERS ELSEWHERE.

0100047221959

LASSERS, WILLARD J. PROOF OF GUILT IN CAPITAL CASES--AN UNSCIENCE. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):310-316, 1967.

A REVIEW WAS MADE OF ALL CAPITAL CASES DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS SINCE 1950, AND ALL CAPITAL CASES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1963, 1964, AND 1965 WHICH HAD BEEN REVIEWED BY STATE OR FEDERAL APPELLATE TRIBUNALS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE IS USED TO ESTABLISH GUILT IN MURDER CASES. BASED ON THIS STUDY IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS AN INCREDIBLE LAG IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF MODERN METHODS. THE PROSECUTION USES SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN UPWARDS OF 25 PERCENT OF ALL CASES, BUT RELIES ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THREE FORMS, THE NEWEST OF WHICH IS 40 YEARS OLD: FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION (BALLISTICS); BLOOD TYPING, AND FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS. THESE METHODS ARE NOT ONLY OLD, BUT ALL THREE SUFFER DEFECTS. THE DEFENSE RARELY USES SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE. ALTHOUGH MODERN TECHNOLOGY OUGHT TO PLAY A GREATER ROLE IN SOLVING CRIMINAL CASES THAN IT NOW DOES, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO UTILIZE IT EFFECTIVELY. ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL LABORATORY TO SERVE POLICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WOULD REQUIRE A NATIONAL SPECTRUM OF EXPERTS. BEYOND THIS, WELL TRAINED LOCAL INVESTIGATORS ARE NECESSARY. SCIENCE MUST ALSO BE USED TO MAKE THE EVIDENCE AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE AS WELL AS BY THE PROSECUTION.

0100047222999

WHEELER, STANTON. CRIMINAL STATISTICS: A REFORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):317-324, 1967.

THE CAUSE FOR AN INABILITY TO UTILIZE AND INTERPRET CRIME STATISTICS LIES IN A CONCEPTION OF CRIME WHICH KEEPS THE STATISTICS FROM BEING TRUE INDICATORS OF THE CRIME RATE. A REFORMULATION OF THE CONCEPTION THAT THE DATA OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS ARE MERE RECORDS OF THE RESPONSES TO THE ACTIONS OF CRIMINALS IS URGED. THE PROPOSED REFORMULATION REQUIRES THAT THREE ELEMENTS BE VIEWED AS INHERENT PARTS OF THE PROCESS BY WHICH CRIME RATES ARE PRODUCED: THE OFFENDERS; THE CITIZENS WHO MAY EITHER BE VICTIMS OR REPORTERS OF THE ACTS OF THE OFFENDERS; AND THE POLICE. OFFENSES COULD THEN BE EXPRESSED AS A FUNCTION OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THESE THREE ELEMENTS, ANY ONE OF WHICH MIGHT BE MORE IMPORTANT IN A PARTICULAR INSTANCE. THE CRIME RATE EXPRESSES VARIATIONS IN ALL THREE OF THESE ELEMENTS AND IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO GATHER DATA ON ALL THREE BEFORE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE SENSE OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

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ALLEN, DONALD E., SANDHU, H. S. ALIENATION, HEDONISM, AND LIFE-VISION OF DELINQUENTS. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):325-329, 1967.

IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT DELINQUENTS ARE HIGHER IN ALIENATION, MORE IMPULSIVELY HEDONISTIC, AND POSSESS A POORER VISION OF THE FUTURE THAN ARE NON-DELINQUENTS. THIS HYPOTHESIS WAS TESTED BY COMPARING A DELINQUENT GROUP WITH A NON-DELINQUENT CONTROL GROUP. THE DELINQUENT SAMPLE WAS COMPRISED OF 179 BOYS FROM DIFFERENT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN FLORIDA. THE NON-DELINQUENT GROUP WAS MADE UP OF 198 BOYS FROM THREE HIGH SCHOOLS IN FLORIDA. THE TWO GROUPS WERE CONTROLLED FOR AGE (16 TO 18 YEARS), FAMILY INCOME, AND RACE. THEY WERE ADMINISTERED A QUESTIONNAIRE FRAMED BY THE AUTHORS BASED ON SEEMAN'S FIVE-ELEMENT DEFINITION OF ALIENATION. THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE CONFIRMED THE HYPOTHESIS. INTRAGROUP COMPARISON REVEALED THAT THE MORE EXPERIENCED DELINQUENTS POSSESSED A BETTER VISION OF THEIR LIFE GOALS. THE DELINQUENTS WERE MORE MOTHER-CENTERED; THE NON-DELINQUENTS WERE FATHER-CENTERED. THE DELINQUENTS' WEAK AFFECTIONAL TIES WERE RELATED TO THEIR ALIENATION AND THE NON-DELINQUENTS' IDENTIFICATION WITH THEIR FATHERS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH A BETTER VISION OF THEIR LIFE GOALS.

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

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CARNEY, FRANCIS J. PREDICTING RECIDIVISM IN A MEDIUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(3):338-348, 1967.

BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES, WHICH PREDICT THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECIDIVISM, WERE DERIVED FOR 363 INMATES RELEASED FROM A MEDIUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. VARIABLES ANALYZED INCLUDED: AGE AT PRESENT COMMITMENT, AGE AT FIRST ARREST, NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, PRIOR PENAL COMMITMENTS, TYPE OF PRESENT OFFENSE, LENGTH OF PRESENT COMMITMENT, INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT, HOME CONTACTS DURING COMMITMENT, RACE, BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS, MILITARY RECORD, TYPE OF RELEASE, AND TYPE OF HOME TO WHICH RELEASED. FOR THIS STUDY, ANY SUBJECT WHO WAS RETURNED TO A FEDERAL OR STATE PRISON, A COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION OR JAIL FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE COUNTED AS A RECIDIVIST. SEVEN OF THE 14 VARIABLES ANALYZED DISCRIMINATED BETWEEN RECIDIVISTS AND NON-RECIDIVISTS. THESE FACTORS WERE, IN ORDER OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE: (1) AGE AT PRESENT COMMITMENT; (2) PRIOR PENAL COMMITMENTS; (3) AGE AT FIRST ARREST; (4) NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS; (5) INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT; (6) TYPE OF OFFENSE; (7) BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. THE MOST CRUCIAL VARIABLES IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM WERE FOUND TO BE THE COMBINATION OF AGE AT PRESENT COMMITMENT AND PRIOR PENAL RECORD.

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. THE BEHAVIOR OF THE SYSTEMATIC CHECK FORGER. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 8, P. 109-118.

TO ASSESS THE USEFULNESS OF SUTHERLAND'S FORMULATION OF THE BEHAVIOR SYSTEM IN ANALYSING OR UNDERSTANDING THE BEHAVIOR OF THE SYSTEMATIC CHECK FORGER, A STUDY WAS MADE OF 75 PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHECK FORGERY. THE TYPOLOGY OF THE PROFESSIONAL THIEF OUTLINED IN THE SUTHERLAND STUDY WAS EMPLOYED, INCLUDING THE FIVE ELEMENTS OF THE THIEF'S BEHAVIOR SYSTEM: (1) STEALING IS MADE A REGULAR BUSINESS; (2) EVERY ACT IS CAREFULLY PLANNED; (3) TECHNICAL SKILLS ARE USED; (4) THE THIEF IS MIGRATORY BUT USES A SPECIFIC CITY AS A BASE; AND (5) THE THIEF HAS CRIMINAL ASSOCIATIONS. THIRTY OF THE 75 OFFENDERS COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS SYSTEMATIC BUT FEW COULD BE CONSIDERED PROFESSIONAL. THIS CONTRADICTION WITH SUTHERLAND'S STATEMENT THAT FORGERY IS A FORM OF PROFESSIONAL THEFT CAN BE UNDERSTOOD IN THE LIGHT OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FORGERY OF THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES AND THAT OF THE PRESENT TIME. IN THE PAST, FORGERY WAS A MUCH MORE COMPLEX PROCEDURE THAN IT IS TODAY, REQUIRING SPECIFIC SKILLS, SPECIALIZATION, DIFFERENTIATION OF ROLES, AND ORGANIZATION. TODAY IT IS DIFFICULT TO PROFESSIONALIZE FORGERY DUE TO IMPROVED APPREHENSION TECHNIQUES AND DUE TO THE FACT THAT MOST FORGERY OFFENDERS COMMIT THEIR OFFENSES ALONE.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
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DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. ROLE ENACTMENT, SELF, AND IDENTITY IN THE SYSTEMATIC CHECK FORGER. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 9, P. 119-139.

THE COMMITMENT TO LIVING BY MEANS OF PASSING FORGED CHECKS HAS CERTAIN CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL ROLES, SELF, AND IDENTITY. THESE CONSEQUENCES RESULT FROM PROLONGED ENACTMENT OF A ROLE ENCOMPASSING ACTIONS GROSSLY CONTRARY TO OTHERS' EXPECTATIONS OF AUTHENTICITY OR HONESTY. CHECK FORGERY IS AN OFFENSE OF LOW SOCIAL VISIBILITY COMMITTED MOST OFTEN BY OLDER WHITE MALES OF HIGHER INTELLIGENCE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION THAN OTHER KINDS OF OFFENDERS. CHECK FORGERS ARE LESS LIKELY THAN OTHER OFFENDERS TO HAVE HAD A RECORD OF DELINQUENCY IN THEIR YOUTH AND OFTEN HAVE CLERICAL, PROFESSIONAL, OR MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS. THE CENTRAL FACTS OF THE SYSTEMATIC CHECK FORGER'S BEHAVIOR ARE PSEUDONYMITY, MOBILITY, AND SECLUSIVENESS. THE MORE SUCCESSFULLY THE CHECK FORGER PLAYS HIS ASSUMED ROLES THE GREATER HIS ANXIETY BECOMES; THE LONGER HE CONTINUES TO PASS CHECKS THE MORE DIFFICULT IT BECOMES TO MAINTAIN A STABLE IDENTITY OR SELF-IMAGE. HE IS UNABLE TO PARTICULARIZE HIS SOCIAL INTERACTIONS WITHOUT DISCLOSING HIS ACTIVITIES. FAILING TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY, THE SYSTEMATIC FORGER REACHES A POINT AT WHICH HE NO LONGER SEES VALUE IN HIS LIFE AND IS NO LONGER MOTIVATED TO ASSUME THE ROLES INVOLVED IN HIS OCCUPATION. MANY FORGERS UNCONSCIOUSLY OR CONSCIOUSLY ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE APPREHENDED.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
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DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. STUTTERING AMONG THE NORTH PACIFIC COASTAL INDIANS. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 10, P. 135-145.

AS PART OF A LARGER COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, FIELD INVESTIGATION WAS UNDERTAKEN INTO THE INCIDENCE AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF STUTTERING AMONG INDIAN TRIBES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC COASTAL AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE FACT THAT THIS GROUP OF INDIANS MANIFESTED THIS SPEECH DISORDER WHILE AMERICAN INDIANS DID NOT IS PROBABLY DUE TO CULTURAL DIFFERENCES RELATED TO THE DEGREE OF SOCIAL PRESSURE ON CHILDREN AND THE TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE PERSONS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. STUTTERING AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN TWO PACIFIC ISLAND SOCIETIES. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 11, P. 146-153.

THE ANALYSIS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR REQUIRES STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AS WELL AS CULTURAL FACTORS. THE INCIDENCE OF STUTTERING IS LOW IN POLYNESIAN SOCIETY AND HIGH IN JAPANESE SOCIETY. WHILE CULTURAL FACTORS PRODUCE STUTTERING IN BOTH SOCIETIES, DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE INVOLVING THE NATURE OF COMPLIANCES DEMANDED OF THE CHILD, THE MEDIATING OF ITS DISCIPLINE, AND OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED FOR ESCAPE FROM EXCESSIVE PRESSURES TO CONFORM REINFORCE AND MAINTAIN THIS DEVIATION IN JAPANESE SOCIETY BUT DO NOT DO SO IN POLYNESIAN CULTURES.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. DRINKING IN HAWAIIAN PLANTATION SOCIETY. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 12, P. 154-173.

A STUDY WAS MADE IN 1959 - 1960 OF DRINKING PRACTICES IN 11 SUGAR PLANTATION COMMUNITIES IN HAWAII IN ORDER TO DETERMINE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SOCIAL OR CULTURAL FACTORS. QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS WERE USED TO COLLECT DATA FROM 480 PERSONS FROM FILIPINO, JAPANESE, CAUCASIAN, PUERTO RICAN, AND HAWAIIAN ETHNIC GROUPS. DIFFERENCES IN DRINKING HABITS AMONG THE ETHNIC GROUPS AND CHANGES IN DRINKING PATTERNS OVER TIME APPEARED TO BE PRODUCTS OF CULTURALLY PERSISTENT PATTERNS OF DRINKING, POSITION IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, PSYCHIC STRESS, GROUP INTERACTION, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. THE ETHNIC PLURALISM OF THE PLANTATION COMMUNITY WAS FAVORABLE TO THE CONTINUITY OF DRINKING PATTERNS, BUT THE COMPOSITION OF THE MIGRATING GROUPS HAD LIMITING EFFECTS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE PATTERNS IN THE NEW ENVIRONMENT. THE JAPANESE, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF THEIR LARGE NUMBERS, MORE BALANCED SEX RATIO, IN-GROUP MARRIAGE, AND ABILITY TO ESTABLISH NATIVE

INSTITUTIONS, SHOWED GREATER CULTURAL CONTINUITY IN DRINKING PATTERNS THAN DID OTHER GROUPS. THE EFFECT OF UPWARD MOBILITY ON THE BEVERAGE CHOICES OF THE DIFFERENT GROUPS SUGGESTED THAT THE NUMBER OF BEVERAGES DRUNK BY A GROUP IS A MEASURE OF THE RANGE OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION REQUIRED BY THEIR STATUS IN SOCIETY.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. FORMS AND PATHOLOGY OF DRINKING IN THREE POLYNESIAN SOCIETIES. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 13, P. 174-186.

TO DETERMINE SOME OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FORMS OF ALCOHOL USE, CULTURAL VALUES, COSTS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THREE POLYNESIAN SOCIETIES WHICH REPRESENT A HISTORICAL CONTINUUM OF CONTACT AND EXPERIENCE WITH ALCOHOL AND A SERIES IN REGARD TO CULTURAL INTEGRATION. THE DOMINANT PATTERNS OF DRINKING WERE FOUND TO BE FESTIVE, RITUALDISCIPLINED, AND SECULAR. CULTURAL CONSERVATISM HAS SIGNIFICANTLY SHAPED THE PATTERNS OF DRINKING IN THE THREE SOCIETIES STUDIED, ALTHOUGH ITS EFFECTS HAVE VARIED ACCORDING TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND TO ECOLOGICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS. DATA REVEALED THAT CONTROL OF DRINKING HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ORGANIZED ALTHOUGH STATUS RIVALRY COMPLICATES CONTROL BY PRODUCING DIVISIONS IN AUTHORITY. ALCOHOLISM IN THE SENSE OF ADDICTIVE DRINKING, COMPLEX PERSONALITY CHANGES, AND ORGANIC PATHOLOGY WAS NOT FOUND. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT VALUES ARE A FACTOR CRUCIAL IN UNDERSTANDING THE FORMS, CULTURAL INTEGRATION, AND PATHOLOGY OF DRINKING, AND THAT A STUDY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL CONTROL IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHICH VALUES BECOME DOMINANT IN A CULTURE OR ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON ALCOHOL USAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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LEMERT, EDWIN M. THE SECULAR USE OF KAVA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TONGA. IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967, CHAPTER 14, P. 187-195.

TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND NARCOTICS USE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE USE OF KAVA, AN INTOXICATING DRINK, BY NATIVES OF THE ISLANDS OF TONGA IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. IT WAS FOUND THAT ALCOHOL AND KAVA ARE USED CONCURRENTLY AND THAT THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURALLY PATTERNED PREFERENCES FOR ONE INTOXICANT OVER THE OTHER. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE CAUSE FOR THE USE OF PARTICULAR INTOXICANTS CAN BE REDUCED TO A SIMPLE SELECTIVE PROCESS DEPENDING ON COMPETING PERSONALITY NEEDS CREATED BY THE IMPACT OF NEW AND OLD CULTURES. MORE SIGNIFICANT CONSIDERATIONS WERE FOUND TO BE ECOLOGICAL AND COST FACTORS OF PRODUCTION. ALSO IMPORTANT ARE DIFFERENCES IN THE CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE TWO TYPES OF INTOXICATION AND THE EFFECTS OF THESE ON PUBLIC OPINION AND POLICY AS THEY LEAD TO SOCIAL CONTROL.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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0100047232999

LEMERT, EDWIN M. PARANOIA AND THE DYNAMICS OF EXCLUSION.
IN: HUMAN DEVIANCE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL CONTROL.
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967,
CHAPTER 15, P. 197-211.

TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PARANOIA IS A RESULT OF SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES RATHER THAN SOLELY A PRODUCT OF THE INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY, A STUDY WAS MADE OF EIGHT PERSONS WITH PROMINENT PARANOID BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITALS. PARANOIA APPEARS TO BE THE PRODUCT OF A STRESSFUL INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP. WHEN COMMUNICATION IS DISRUPTED BY EXCLUSION A LACK OF MUTUALLY PERCEIVED TRUST RESULTS AND THE RELATIONSHIP BECOMES PARANOID. THE PRECIPITATION INTERPERSONAL DIFFICULTIES TYPICALLY ARISE FROM RECOGNIZABLE ISSUES RELATED TO ACTUAL OR THREATENED LOSS OF STATUS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL OR TO THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF FAILURES WHICH HAS BECOME UNENDURABLE. THE BEHAVIOR OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS CONFINED INITIALLY TO STATUS-COMMITTING SITUATIONS OUTSIDE OF WHICH HE MAY BE NORMAL AND AGREEABLE. OTHER PERSONS VARY IN THEIR TOLERANCE FOR THE RELEVANT BEHAVIOR DEPENDING ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT THREATENS GROUP VALUES OR IMPEDES FUNCTIONS. AT SOME POINT A CHANGE OCCURS IN THE PERCEPTIONS OTHERS HAVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND EXCLUSION BEGINS. THROUGH A MUTUALLY REINFORCING PROCESS THE GROUP UNITES IN COMMON EFFORT AGAINST THE PARANOID PERSON PRIOR TO ANY VINDICTIVE BEHAVIOR ON HIS PART. THE "PARANOID COMMUNITY" BELIEVED BY MANY TO BE A PROJECTION BY THE INDIVIDUAL, IS REAL. PARANOID BEHAVIOR PATTERNS ARE THE PRODUCT OF A DETERIORATION AND FRAGMENTATION OF PERSONALITY WHICH APPEAR AFTER LONG OR INTENSE PERIODS OF STRESS AND SOCIAL ISOLATION.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

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PAULSEN, MONRAD G. THE RULE OF JUVENILE COURTS. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):70-75, 1967.

THE JUVENILE COURT IN THE UNITED STATES WAS CREATED IN ORDER TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM THE HARSH CONDITIONS OF ADULT PRISON AND TO FACILITATE THEIR TREATMENT AND REEDUCATION. IN ACTUALITY, JUVENILE COURTS HAVE NOT HAD THE RESOURCES NECESSARY TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH CHILDREN ACCORDING TO JUVENILE COURT PHILOSOPHY. ALSO, IF THE LABELING HYPOTHESIS IS CORRECT, CONTACT WITH THE JUVENILE COURT NOT ONLY IS UNLIKELY TO ASSIST A YOUNGSTER TO BECOME A BETTER CITIZEN BUT MAY ACTUALLY LEAD HIM INTO FURTHER DELINQUENCY BY FURTHER DEFINING HIM AS DELINQUENT. WIDE DISCRETIONARY POWERS AND INFORMALITY MAY LEAD TO ERROR, INDIFFERENCE, PREJUDICE, AND MISUSE OF POWER. SINCE THE JUVENILE COURT WAS NOT BUILT TO HANDLE THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF MODERN URBAN SOCIETY, SOME STATES HAVE RECENTLY RECAST THEIR JUVENILE COURT LAWS TO INTRODUCE MORE FORMALITY AND ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE LIMITATIONS. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT HAVE INDICATED THAT MORE FORMALITY MUST BE INTRODUCED IN ALL JUVENILE COURTS.

LAW SCHOOL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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BEDAN, HUGO ADAM. THE ISSUE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):82-87, 116, 1967.

ALTHOUGH PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES INCREASINGLY SUPPORTS THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF ABOLITION OF JURISDICTIONS IS CURRENTLY GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE, THE ARGUMENT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS BY NO MEANS CONCLUSIVELY ESTABLISHED. IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT LIFE IMPRISONMENT OFFERS COMPLETE PROTECTION TO SOCIETY AND AT LEAST SOMETIMES THE DEATH PENALTY MUST HAVE SERVED TO DETER CRIME WHERE LIFE IMPRISONMENT WOULD HAVE FAILED. STATISTICAL DATA TEND TO SHOW NOT THAT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS NO DETERRENT BUT THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT IT IS A GREATER DETERRENT THAN LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
TUFTS UNIVERSITY
MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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CONRAD, JOHN P. PRISONS AND PRISON REFORM. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):88-93, 117, 1967.

PRISON REFORM IS NO LONGER CONCERNED WITH ENDING THE BARBAROUS ABUSES OF THE PAST. FORMER PRACTICES ALREADY HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY BUREAUCRATIC PROCESSES OF MAINTAINING A ROUTINE. PRISON REFORM NOW MUST REQUIRE PRISON OFFICIALS TO MANAGE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DYNAMICALLY AND TO USE PUBLIC FUNDS TO ACHIEVE PUBLIC OBJECTIVES. THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS WILL DETERMINE THE PROPER ROLE OF INCARCERATION IN THE CONTINUITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. ALTHOUGH IT IS UNLIKELY THAT SOCIETY WILL DISCONTINUE THE USE OF PRISONS AND JAILS, IT IS PROBABLE THAT INCARCERATION NEED NOT BE USED AS OFTEN AS IT IS NOW.

RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047236999

OHMART, HOWARD. THE COMMUNITY AND THE JUVENILE. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):94-101, 1967.

THE KIND OF CRIME THAT CAUSES MOST PUBLIC CONCERN IN THE UNITED STATES, THE PERSONAL ATTACK, IS COMMITTED MOST FREQUENTLY BY YOUTHS FROM 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD. SINCE OFFENSE RATES FOR THIS GROUP ARE RISING AND SINCE THE PROPORTION OF YOUTHS IN THE POPULATION IS INCREASING, THERE ARE SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER NUMBERS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. TWO ADDITIONAL FACTS ARE SIGNIFICANT: (1) A LARGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES ARE COMMITTED BY RECIDIVISTS; AND (2) THE EARLIER THE ONSET OF DELINQUENCY THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECIDIVISM. THUS IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE AND YOUTH CRIME IS CENTRAL TO THE PROBLEM OF CRIME PREVENTION IN GENERAL, AND CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES ARE THEREFORE MORE PROFITABLY INVESTED IN THE REHABILITATION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THAN OF ADULT

OFFENDERS. CHANGES IN CORRECTIONAL THEORY AND PRACTICE OVER THE YEARS HAVE LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT NOT ONLY THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER BUT ALSO HIS ENVIRONMENT MUST BE CORRECTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT AND CONTROL CRIME. REHABILITATION MUST INCLUDE NOT ONLY PSYCHOTHERAPY BUT MUST AIM AT REINTEGRATING THE OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY, THE SYSTEMS OF OPPORTUNITY, AND THE SOCIALIZING AND CONFORMITY-PRODUCING INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIETY. THE LATTER GOAL INDICATES THE NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION WHICH DO NOT ISOLATE AND ALIENATE THE OFFENDER. COMMUNITY TREATMENT AND PREVENTION SHOULD BE USED INCREASINGLY IN ORDER TO SUPPLEMENT REHABILITATION IN THE INSTITUTION.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047237999

TYLER, GUS. THE CRIMINAL AND THE COMMUNITY. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):102-106, 115-116, 1967.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS GENERALLY UNAWARE OF THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. THE ATTITUDE OF THE COMMUNITY CONDITIONS THE ATTITUDE OF THE ENTIRE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM; PUBLIC FUNDS DETERMINE THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICES; THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY TO THE OFFENDER GREATLY AFFECTS HIS REINTEGRATION OR RECIDIVISM. TO COUNTERACT THE FAILURE OF THE COMMUNITY, REVEALED BY HIGH RATES OF RECIDIVISM, TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH REHABILITATION, THE PUBLIC MUST BE INFORMED AND INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS OF TREATMENT AND REINTEGRATION. REFORM OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM REQUIRES CHANGES IN PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE, AND PERSONNEL. THE OFFENDER SHOULD BE TREATED AS AN INDIVIDUAL CASE; THE COMMUNITY MUST PARTICIPATE IN HIS REHABILITATION AND REENTRY TO SOCIETY; AND THE SOCIAL ORDER MUST BE STRUCTURED TO MINIMIZE OR PREVENT CRIMINALITY. SINCE PROBATION FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, IT MUST BE CONCERNED WITH CONDITIONS IN THE COMMUNITY THAT FOSTER DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND WITH THE RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRED BY OFFENDERS FOR RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT. AFTERCARE SERVICES, ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND COMMUNITY GROUPS TO ASSIST THE RELEASED OFFENDER ARE SOME OF THE MEANS BY WHICH CORRECTIONAL GOALS CAN BE FULFILLED IN THE COMMUNITY.

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WILLS, DOROTHY. FACTORS PRECIPITATING ADMISSION TO GIRLS' COTTAGE SCHOOL. REVIEW OF THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 7(1):2-4, 1967.

THE GIRLS' COTTAGE SCHOOL IN MONTREAL ADMITS ENGLISH SPEAKING, NON-ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 18 YEARS WHO ARE COMMITTED UNDER THE YOUTH PROTECTION ACT OR THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT. FACTORS WHICH LED TO THE ADMISSION OF ONE OF THE GIRLS INCLUDE: THE ABSENCE OR DISRUPTION OF NORMAL FAMILY LIFE; ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS ARISING FROM FAMILY MOVING TO A NEW COUNTRY; THE CHANGES IN SCHOOL SYSTEM, CLIMATE, AND ENVIRONMENT; AND ADAPTATION TO THE MINORITY GROUP SITUATION. UPON ADMISSION THE GIRLS ARE INTERVIEWED, THEIR BACKGROUND EXPERIENCE IS STUDIED, AND A TENTATIVE TREATMENT PLAN IS FORMULATED FOR THEM.

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PASEMKO, MARJORIE. A CASE STUDY. REVIEW OF THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 7(1):5-7, 1967.

BY THE TIME OF ADMISSION TO GIRLS' COTTAGE SCHOOL IN QUEBEC, CANADA, AT THE AGE OF 16, SALLY HAD BECOME DISTRUSTFUL AND ANXIOUS AND HAD DEVELOPED HYSTERICAL REACTIONS TO SITUATIONS WHICH THREATENED HER. BECAUSE OF HER INSECURE FAMILY LIFE (PARENTAL SEPARATION, REJECTION BY MOTHER) SHE WAS SUSPICIOUS OF THE MOTIVES OF PERSONS TRYING TO HELP HER AND UNABLE TO FORM HEALTHY PEER RELATIONSHIPS. THROUGH THE SUPPORTIVE CASEWORK RELATIONSHIP AND INTERVIEWS WITH HER PARENTS SHE WAS ABLE TO INCREASE HER SELF-CONFIDENCE AND ABILITY TO COPE WITH INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND TO PLAN FOR HER FUTURE REALISTICALLY.

GIRLS' COTTAGE SCHOOL
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
CANADA

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BOLDUC, EDOUARD. EVALUATION DU TRAVAIL THERAPEUTIQUE EN REEDUCATION. (EVALUATION OF THERAPEUTIC WORK IN REEDUCATION.) REVIEW OF THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 7(1):8-12, 1967.

IN THERAPEUTIC REHABILITATION, THE CHILD MUST BE GIVEN AN ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH, THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN INSTITUTIONAL LIFE, HE CAN PREPARE HIMSELF FOR REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY AS AN ADULT. THE FOUR STAGES OF REINTEGRATION ARE: (1) ADAPTATION TO THE INSTITUTIONAL REGIME; (2) INTERNALIZATION OF THIS CONTROL; (3) SELF-EXPRESSION IN ACTIVITIES; AND (4) DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW IDENTITY. THE PARTICIPATION OF THE CHILD AND THOSE PERSONS INVOLVED IN HIS TREATMENT MUST BE EVALUATED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE CHILD WITH WHAT HE NEEDS. OBJECTIVE EVALUATION REQUIRES: A NETWORK OF DAILY COMMUNICATION AMONG THE STAFF MEMBERS; A FOCUS ON THE NEEDS OF THE CHILD; AND STAFF WHO ARE NOT SELF-CENTERED AND WHO CAN DISCUSS THEIR FAILURES. THE BEST METHOD OF EVALUATION IS CONTINUAL OBSERVATION IN WHICH DEVELOPMENTS ARE NOTED WITHOUT PERSONAL INTERPRETATION AS THEY OCCUR AND ARE LATER CORRELATED WITH THE OBSERVATIONS OF OTHERS.

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REGIMUAL, JEAN-PAUL. VALEURS RELIGIEUSES ET MORALES DANS LA REEDUCATION. (RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IN REEDUCATION.) REVIEW OF THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 7(1):13-21, 1967.

AT THE MONT-SAINT-ANTOINE SCHOOL IN MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE TEACHING OF RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE REEDUCATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THESE ARE THE VALUES CONCERNING GOD, THE SELF, OTHERS, INVOLVEMENT IN LIFE, AND SELF-IMPROVEMENT. BEFORE THE YOUTH CAN DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD, HE MUST BECOME SUSCEPTIBLE TO CHANGE, MUST DECIDE FOR HIMSELF WHETHER TO ACCEPT THE VALUES INSTILLED AT THE SCHOOL, AND MUST INTERNALIZE THEM. THE TEACHING OF THESE VALUES HELPS TO CHANGE PARENTAL AND OTHER INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, IDEAS OF SELF WORTH, MORBID GUILT, EGOISM, ALIENATION, AND ANXIETY. STAFF MEMBERS MUST ALSO SET EXAMPLES IN THEIR DAILY LIVING. COMMUNICATION AMONG STAFF MEMBERS IS ACHIEVED IN PERSONAL CONTACTS.

CONFERENCES, WEEKLY MEETINGS, INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAMS,
AND THE RELIGIOUS GROUP.

ECOLE MONT-SAINT-ANTOINE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
CANADA

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ANDREWS, J. A. THE CRIMINAL IN THE CIVIL COURTS. CRIMINAL
LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (AUGUST):441-454, 1967.

THE LAW REFORM COMMITTEE IN GREAT BRITAIN IS NOW GIVING
CONSIDERATION TO THE LEGAL RULE THAT A PREVIOUS
CONVICTION CANNOT BE USED AS EVIDENCE OF THE FACTS ON
WHICH IT WAS BASED IN ORDER TO SUPPORT A SUBSEQUENT CIVIL
ACTION. BECAUSE OF THIS ACTION BY THE LAW REFORM
COMMITTEE AND BECAUSE THE RULE IS SO FIRMLY ENSCONCED IN
PRACTICE, IT IS LIKELY THAT ANY REVERSAL OR REDEFINITION
OF THE RULE WILL BE BY STATUTE RATHER THAN BY JUDICIAL
DECISION. THERE ARE GOOD REASONS FOR DETERRING THE
CONVICTED FROM BEING ABLE TO OBTAIN A RETRIAL OF HIS CASE
IN CIVIL COURTS TOO EASILY. WITHOUT SUCH A DETERRENT,
THE COURTS MAY BECOME FLOODED WITH CASES WHICH MAY OR MAY
NOT MERIT ATTENTION.

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THOMAS, D. A. SENTENCING: THE BASIC PRINCIPLES (PART 1).
CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (AUGUST):455-465, 1967.

THE MAIN TREND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIAL SENTENCING
POLICY IN ENGLAND IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN THE GROWING
RECOGNITION BY THE COURTS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF
INDIVIDUALIZATION OF SENTENCES. BY 1961, INSTEAD OF
RELYING ON THE TARIFF SYSTEM OF SENTENCE ACCORDING TO
SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME, THE COURTS HAD BEGUN TO
CONSIDER THE NEEDS OF THE OFFENDER RATHER THAN HIS GUILT
AS THE BASIS OF THE SENTENCE. INDIVIDUALIZATION, MADE
POSSIBLE BY THE GROWTH OF INDIVIDUALIZED MEASURES
AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY, DID NOT, HOWEVER, MEAN
DISAPPEARANCE OF THE TARIFF; THE OLDER SYSTEM, BASED ON
CONCEPTS OF RETRIBUTION AND GENERAL DETERRENCE, CONTINUES
TO EXIST PARALLEL TO THE NEWER AND STILL FAR FROM
COMPLETE PATTERN OF INDIVIDUALIZATION. THE RESULT IS A
DUAL SYSTEM OF SENTENCING UNDER WHICH THE COURTS MUST
DECIDE WHICH SYSTEM IS TO BE APPLIED. ONCE THE PRIMARY
DECISION HAS BEEN MADE, A SECONDARY DECISION FOLLOWS:
WHERE ON THE TARIFF THE SENTENCE SHOULD BE LOCATED OR
WHICH INDIVIDUALIZED MEASURE SHOULD BE TAKEN. DIFFERENT
FACTORS GOVERN SECONDARY DECISION-MAKING ACCORDING TO
WHAT HAS BEEN DECIDED ON THE FIRST LEVEL. INDIVIDUALIZED
MEASURES ARE USUALLY USED FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS, MENTALLY
DISTURBED OFFENDERS, AND PERSISTENT INADEQUATE
RECIDIVISTS. THE TARIFF IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY FOR
DETERRENCE IN CASES OF ROBBERY, RAPE, SERIOUS ASSAULT,
AND OFFENSES INVOLVING ORGANIZATION, BREACH OF TRUST, OR
PROFESSIONALISM. TWO ISSUES WHICH OFTEN AFFECT THE
PRIMARY DECISION ARE: THE EFFECT OF UNUSUAL CONDITIONS
IN A PARTICULAR PLACE OR TIME; AND THE RELEVANCE OF THE
CONCEPT OF RETRIBUTION AS OPPOSED TO DETERRENCE.

LAW SCHOOL
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WALKER, NIGEL. HAMMOND, WILLIAM. STEAR, DAVID. REPEATED VIOLENCE. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (AUGUST):465-472, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO TEST THE ASSUMPTION ON WHICH LONG-TERM PREVENTIVE SENTENCING IS BASED, I.E., THAT THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM BY OFFENDERS WITH A RECORD OF VIOLENCE IS HIGH. A COMPARISON WAS MADE OF TWO SAMPLES OF CASES. THE FIRST INVOLVED 4,301 CASES, RECORDED IN THE GLASGOW CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE, OF MALES CONVICTED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY A SCOTTISH CRIMINAL COURT IN 1947, OF WHOM 264 HAD COMMITTED FURTHER VIOLENT CRIMES BY 1957. THE SECOND GROUP COMPRISED 4,239 CASES, RECORDED IN THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE, OF MALES WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED FOR ANY OFFENSE, OF WHOM 500 HAD COMMITTED SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES. IT WAS FOUND THAT MOST OF THOSE CONVICTED FOR VIOLENCE WERE NOT RECONVICTED FOR VIOLENCE DURING THE FOLLOW-UP. THIS FINDING LENT SUPPORT TO THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SUCH CONVICTIONS ARE AN OCCUPATIONAL RISK OF A CAREER OF NONVIOLENT CRIME. HOWEVER, ANALYSIS OF THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENSES WHOSE NEXT CONVICTION WAS FOR VIOLENCE INDICATED THAT THE PROBABILITY OF FURTHER CONVICTION FOR VIOLENCE INCREASES SHARPLY WITH EACH SUCCESSIVE CONVICTION FOR VIOLENCE. THIS PROBABILITY IS SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSES OF SENTENCING AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY.

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GUTTFREDSON, DON M., BALLARD, KELLEY B., JR., VENEZIA, PETE, WENK, ERNST. ISSUES IN ASSESSMENT OF PAROLE OUTCOMES. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF CORRECTIONS, MIAMI, FLORIDA, AUGUST, 1967. 29 P.

THIRTY-FIVE STATE PAROLE AGENCIES ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PROJECT. THESE AGENCIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NEARLY 90 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISON UNDER PAROLE SUPERVISION IN THE UNITED STATES. DATA OBTAINED FROM A 1964 FEASIBILITY STUDY LED TO THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: (1) THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM WAS WORKABLE; (2) A COMMON "LANGUAGE" HAD BEEN FORMULATED BY THE PARTICIPATING AGENCIES; (3) REGULAR "FEEDBACK" REPORTS TO THE PARTICIPATING AGENCIES WERE POSSIBLE; AND (4) COMPARISONS OF AGENCY EFFECTIVENESS MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF DIFFERENCES IN THE KINDS OF OFFENDERS WHO ARE PAROLED. A SECOND STUDY, USING A LARGER NUMBER OF PAROLEES (2,969 MALES FROM 18 AGENCIES) GAVE RESULTS VERY SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY. FURTHER EVALUATION STUDIES WILL SEEK A USEFUL PAROLEE CLASSIFICATION METHOD; A PAROLE PREDICTION METHOD; AND A METHOD FOR MEASURING DIFFERENCES AMONG PAROLE AGENCIES.

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GARFINKEL, HAROLD. INTER- AND INTRA-RACIAL HOMICIDES. IN: WOLFGANG, MARVIN E., ED. STUDIES IN HOMICIDE. NEW YORK, HARPER AND ROW, 1967. P.45-65. \$3.95

TO DETERMINE THE DIFFERENCES IN HANDLING (TYPES OF TRIALS, INDICTMENTS, CONVICTIONS, AND SENTENCES) OF WHITE AND NEGRO OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN INTER- AND INTRA-RACIAL HOMICIDES, A STUDY WAS MADE OF COURT RECORDS IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEARS 1930 THROUGH 1940. IT WAS FOUND THAT 91 PERCENT OF THE 821 HOMICIDES STUDIED WERE INTRA-RACIAL; OF THE REMAINING NINE PERCENT (INTER-RACIAL) SIX

PERCENT WERE CASES OF NEGROES AGAINST WHITES, WHILE THREE PERCENT WERE OF WHITES AGAINST NEGROES. TWO-THIRDS OF ALL CASES INVOLVED MALES OF THE SAME RACE; ALMOST HALF WERE MALE NEGRO OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS; FEMALE OFFENDERS WERE USUALLY INVOLVED WITH MALE VICTIMS OF THEIR OWN RACE. EACH OF THE FOUR OFFENDER-VICTIM CATEGORIES STUDIED SHOWED A DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES REMAINING AT INDICTMENT, CHARGE, AND CONVICTION, AND DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF DISPOSITION. THE PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-DEGREE MURDER CHARGES WAS HIGHER FOR NEGRO SLAYERS OF WHITE VICTIMS THAN FOR ANY OTHER CATEGORY. THE PERCENTAGE OF ACQUITTALS WAS ALSO HIGH FOR THIS GROUP, ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE FACT THAT THE WHITE COMMUNITY'S RIGID ATTITUDE TOWARD THIS CATEGORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO ASSIGN DEGREES OF GUILT. CASES OF WHITE AGAINST WHITE AND NEGRO AGAINST NEGRO WERE SIMILAR IN THEIR PATTERNS OF CHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, ALTHOUGH SENTENCES FOR THE LATTER WERE USUALLY LIGHTER. FEW CASES OF WHITES AGAINST NEGRO VICTIMS REMAINED AT CHARGE AND CONVICTION STAGES.

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CARLETON, WILLIAM G. CULTURAL ROOTS OF AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(311):1-7, 49, 1967.

IN THE HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, THE WORK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE HAS BEEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS: CRIMINAL LAWS WERE MADE AND DEFINED BY STATE LEGISLATURES AND STATE AND COUNTY COURTS HAVE INTERPRETED AND ENFORCED THEM. IN COMPARISON WITH EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES HAS HAD LESS SEVERE OR WIDESPREAD POVERTY AND CONSEQUENTLY ITS PENAL CODES HAVE BEEN Milder. IN FRONTIER COMMUNITIES, WHERE OFFICIAL ENFORCEMENT WAS DIFFICULT, CITIZENS FORMED UNOFFICIAL VIGILANTE GROUPS WHICH APPREHENDED, TRIED, AND LYNCHED LAW BREAKERS. LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN AFFECTED BY TRADITIONAL CULTURAL MORES. MANY LAWS WERE UNENFORCED OR POORLY ENFORCED, ESPECIALLY THOSE RELATING TO VIOLENCE OR FINANCIAL FRAUDS. OTHER LAWS, RELATING TO PERSONAL BEHAVIOR AND MORALITY, WERE PASSED AND ENFORCED, WHILE SIMILAR BEHAVIOR WAS NOT REGULATED BY LAW IN EUROPE. LAW ENFORCEMENT WAS HINDERED BY THE GREAT INFLUENCE OF IMPASSIONED ORATORY ON AMERICANS. THUS, A PERSUASIVE LAWYER COULD FREE A GUILTY MAN. NEWSPAPERS' PREJUDGMENTS OF THE ACCUSED BEFORE TRIAL HAVE HAD A SIMILAR NEGATIVE EFFECT. PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INCREASED AFTER THE CIVIL WAR DUE TO CONFLICTS BETWEEN LABOR AND THE OWNERS OF INDUSTRY AND DUE TO THE RAPIDLY INCREASING IMMIGRANT POPULATION. DURING THE 20TH CENTURY NEW ATTITUDES DEVELOPED TOWARD CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURT PROCEDURE, AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS; MINORITY GROUPS ACHIEVED GREATER PROTECTION; THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INCREASED; AND LAW ENFORCEMENT BECAME MORE PROFESSIONAL.

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PETERSON, VIRGIL W. LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT TODAY. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(311):8-14, 49-50, 1967.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES CLEARLY REFLECTS THE TRADITION OF LOCAL AUTONOMY IN GOVERNMENT; THE MOST SIKKIING CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN POLICE PATTERNS ARE DECENTRALIZATION AND FRAGMENTATION. THERE ARE AT LEAST

FIVE LEVELS OF POLICE SERVICES: (1) FEDERAL; (2) STATE; (3) COUNTY; (4) CITY OR TOWNSHIP; AND (5) VILLAGE OR BOROUGH. THE 40,000 SEPARATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE COUNTRY VARY GREATLY IN SIZE AND IN QUALITY OF SERVICES. POLICE DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY ARE UNDERSTAFFED AND PERSONNEL ARE INADEQUATELY TRAINED. RECRUITMENT HAS BEEN HINDERED BY A LACK OF ACCEPTABLE APPLICANTS AND RIGID AGE REQUIREMENTS. A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND FIELD OPERATIONS OF CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT CONCLUDED THAT CITY POLICE FORCES ARE NOT WELL ORGANIZED AND MANAGED. HOWEVER, PROGRESS IN POLICE TRAINING HAS BEEN UNUSUALLY RAPID AND THE USE OF AUTOMATED TECHNIQUES IS INCREASING. ORGANIZED CRIME HAS LONG PRESENTED A MAJOR PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES AND RECENT RACIAL VIOLENCE AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE TREND IN JUDICIAL DECISIONS TO PLACE MORE RIGID RESTRICTIONS ON POLICE ACTIVITY, HAVE MADE LAW ENFORCEMENT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT. POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED TO INCREASE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND A TOLERANCE OF PROBLEMS BY BOTH PARTIES. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, IN 1965 ONLY 24.6 PERCENT OF ALL MAJOR URBAN OFFENSES WERE CLEARED BY ARREST.

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HARNEY, MALACHI L. THE U. S. BUREAU OF NARCOTICS. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(311):23-30, 50-51, 1967.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF NARCOTICS ASSISTS IN CARRYING OUT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN DRUGS. IT DOES THIS BY SUPPRESSING ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFIC, AND BY CONTROLLING ITS LEGITIMATE TRADE. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BUREAU ARE CONFINED TO A NARROW RANGE OF SPECIFIED DRUGS, INCLUDING OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES, COCAINE, AND MARIHUANA; BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES, TRANQUILIZERS, AND HALLUCINOGENS ARE NOT CONTROLLED BY THE NARCOTICS BUREAU. SIGNIFICANT NARCOTIC DRUG ABUSE WAS NOT EVIDENT IN THIS COUNTRY UNTIL AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. ALTHOUGH A NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT WAS PASSED IN 1914, SPECIAL MECHANISMS FOR ENFORCEMENT WERE NOT SET UP UNTIL 1920. AFTER ALMOST 50 YEARS OF OPERATION THE REDUCTION IN ADDICTION IS SIGNIFICANT. USE OF MARIHUANA WAS NOT NOTICEABLE UNTIL THE 1920'S OR 1930'S; IN RECENT YEARS THERE HAS BEEN EVIDENCE OF SOME RISE IN A FAD FORM OF MARIHUANA USE. THE NARCOTICS BUREAU HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE IN THE CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME, AS ILLICIT NARCOTICS HAVE BEEN AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR THIS TYPE OF CRIME. ILLICIT NARCOTICS ENTERING THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED BY THE WORK OF FEDERAL AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE MAJOR CITIES OF THE WORLD. EXPANDED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR ADDICTS ARE PRESENTLY BEING DEVELOPED UNDER LEGISLATION RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS, BUT A MEDICAL PROGRAM INVOLVING COMPULSORY TREATMENT IS STILL REQUIRED.

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SCHWARTZ, HEKMAN. WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING: PROS AND CONS. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(311):31-37, 1967.

INVASIONS OF PRIVACY BY WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING RESULT FROM THE PRESSURES OF URBAN LIFE AND ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY, FROM CONCERN ABOUT A GROWING CRIME PROBLEM,

AND FROM FEAR OF FOREIGN ENEMIES. THE BALANCE BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SECURITY IS DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE. THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IS DEEPLY IMBEDDED IN AMERICAN HISTORY, BUT INVASIONS OF PRIVACY ARE EVEN MORE DEEPLY EMBEDDED. WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING SERIOUSLY ENDANGER PRIVACY AND CANNOT BE LIMITED BY THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ORDINARY SEARCHES AND SEIZURE SINCE THESE TECHNIQUES INEVITABLY PICK UP ALL CONVERSATIONS. HOWEVER, WIRETAPPING IS NECESSARY TO FIGHT ORGANIZED CRIME, ESPECIALLY GAMBLING, AND, IN MANY CASES, TO THE MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL SECURITY. THE REAL ISSUE IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE PROPER USE OF SURVEILLANCE DEVICES IS WHETHER THE NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT JUSTIFY A GOOD DEAL OF RELATIVELY UNCONTROLLED WIRETAPPING. THE PRESENT BILLS IN CONGRESS SEEK TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM IN A VARIETY OF WAYS, EITHER BY BARRING THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF SURVEILLANCE DEVICES OR BY PERMITTING VARYING AMOUNTS OF WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING UNDER DIFFERENT DEGREES OF JUDICIAL CONTROL. IT IS UNLIKELY, HOWEVER, THAT ANY OF THESE BILLS WILL BE ENACTED; THEREFORE, THE SOLUTIONS WILL PROBABLY BE JUDICIAL.

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0100047251999

NANES, ALLAN S. FEDERAL CONTROL OF FIREARMS: IS IT NECESSARY? CURRENT HISTORY, 53(311):38-42, 51-52, 1967.

DESPITE THE LARGE NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES WITH THE USE OF FIREARMS, AND DESPITE THE EXECUTIVE PROPOSAL OF A GUN CONTROL LAW, SUCH LEGISLATION HAS NOT BEEN PASSED, AND IN FACT OPPOSITION HAS BEEN ACTIVE AND VOCAL. OPPOSITION TO WHAT SEEMS AN OBVIOUS NEED CAN BE EXPLAINED IN TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION OF THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS, A STRONG TRADITION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, THE FRONTIER HERITAGE, AND THE LACK OF POPULAR FAITH IN THE LAW. FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO CONTROL FIREARMS ALREADY EXISTS BUT THE STRENGTHENING OF THESE LAWS IS RESISTED. PROPONENTS OF INCREASED FEDERAL CONTROL ARGUE THAT ONLY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THROUGH ITS CONTROL OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE, CAN REGULATE THE MAIL-ORDER TRAFFIC IN GUNS; THAT ITS TAXING POWER CAN ALSO BE USED; AND THAT THE SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS, LIKE THE RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH, IS NOT ABSOLUTE AND BEYOND REGULATION. OPPONENTS OF NEW LEGISLATION ARGUE THAT THE RELEVANT ISSUE IS NOT THE AVAILABILITY OF GUNS BUT THEIR MISUSE. THEY OLD THAT MISUSE COULD BE CONTROLLED BY PROHIBITING THE SALE OF GUNS TO PERSONS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS, OR BY PROHIBITING THE SALE OF COMBAT WEAPONS THE LEGITIMATE USE OF WHICH IS NEGLIGIBLE. THEY ARGUE THAT THERE ARE MANY WHO NEED GUNS FOR LEGITIMATE PURPOSES AND WHO WOULD BE PENALIZED BECAUSE OF A SMALL GROUP OF LAWBREAKERS. SOME OPPONENTS BELIEVE THAT A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF WEAPONS REGISTRATION AND A TIGHT REGULATION OF SALE COULD BE USED BY AN ALL-POWERFUL STATE TO DISARM POTENTIAL RESISTANCE AND THUS WOULD BE A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BEANEY, WILLIAM M. U. S. COURTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):65-69, 114, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE MANY VARIATIONS IN COURT ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED STATES, EACH COURT SYSTEM HAS A MINOR JUDICIARY ("INFERIOR COURTS") WITH LIMITED JURISDICTION AND A SET OF TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FELONY CASES. MOST INFERIOR COURTS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO HANDLE A LARGE NUMBER OF CASES, SOME OF WHICH (TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, NARCOTICS, GAMBLING, DRUNKENNESS) SHOULD NOT EVEN BE "COURT" CASES. POORLY QUALIFIED, OVERWORKED, INADEQUATELY PAID, AND CONSCIOUS OF THEIR LOW STATUS IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, MANY INFERIOR COURT JUDGES, USE THEIR OFFICE TO DISPENSE POLITICAL FAVORS. IN CONTRAST TO INFERIOR COURTS, COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION ARE GENERALLY STAFFED BY RELATIVELY WELL-QUALIFIED ELECTED OR APPOINTED JUDGES. APPELLATE COURTS, WHICH REVIEW DECISIONS OF THE COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION, HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY CONCERNED SINCE THE 1930'S WITH THE QUALITY AND FAIRNESS OF THE CRIMINAL TRIAL, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE SUPREME COURT HAS PRONOUNCED DECISIONS AFFECTING THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS.

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0100047571999

LOOSE, WOLFGANG, STILLER, GERHARD. WIE IST EINE PROGNOSE DER KRIMINALITÄTSENTWICKLUNG UND -VORBEUGUNG MÖGLICH? (HOW CAN PREDICTIONS OF CRIME TRENDS AND CRIME PREVENTION BE MADE?) STAAT UND RECHT, 16(93:1454-1467, 1967.

CRIME PREDICTION IN A SOCIALIST SOCIETY REQUIRES A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM, EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD OF CRIME, AND THE METHODS OF PROGNOSIS, AND A KNOWLEDGE OF THE SOURCES UPON WHICH CRIME PREDICTION IS BASED, NAMELY, OF PRODUCTION FORECASTS AND OF THE PROGNOSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS. IN SOCIALISM, CRIME PREDICTION CANNOT BE THE EXCLUSIVE TASK OF A SMALL CIRCLE OF EXPERTS. INSTEAD, IT SHOULD BE A COLLECTIVE TASK AND A STIMULUS AND MOBILIZING AGENT TO SPUR SOCIETY INTO WORKING TOWARD THE GOAL OF THE PREDICTION (I.E., A DECREASE IN CRIME). AS IN THE CASE OF ECONOMIC (FIVE-YEAR) PLANS, CRIME PROGNOSIS SETS COLLECTIVE EXPECTATIONS INTO MOTION WHICH FAVOR THE REALIZATION OF THESE EXPECTATIONS.

0100047572999

PETIZIOL, ADOLFO. ANALYSE DU RAPPORT TRIANGULAIRE DE LA PROSTITUTION. (AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRIPARTITE RELATIONSHIP OF PROSTITUTION.) REVUE ABOLITIONNISTE, 92(220-221):33-54, 1967.

NONE OF THE THREE PARTNERS IN PROSTITUTION--THE PROSTITUTE, THE PIMP, AND THE CUSTOMER--ACHIEVES MATURITY AND INTEGRATION IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP CONCEALS THEIR ACTUAL UNCERTAINTY, FEAR, INFERIORITY, AND SEXUAL FAILURE, THUS GENERATING FRUSTRATIONS IN ALL THREE PARTNERS. THE PROSTITUTE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PIMP IS MASOCHISTIC, WHEREAS HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CUSTOMER IS SADISTIC. THE PIMP SHOWS AGGRESSIVE AND SADISTIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS BOTH THE PROSTITUTE AND THE CUSTOMER. THE CUSTOMER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS BOTH OTHER PARTNERS IS MASOCHISTIC. THE POLYANDRY OF THE PROSTITUTE IS MOTIVATED TO A LARGE EXTENT BY HER HOMOSEXUAL DISPOSITION. THE HOMOSEXUAL ELEMENT IS BEING STRENGTHENED, AS WOMEN ARE INCREASINGLY

FILLING THE ROLE OF THE PIMP. THE MASOCHISTIC ELEMENTS
IN THE TRIPARTITE RELATIONSHIP PREDISPOSE THE CUSTOMER
AND THE PIMP TO FURTHER LOSS OF VIRILITY.

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0100047573999

STUTTE, HERMANN. KRIMINELLE ENTGLEISUNGEN UNTER
SEXUALHORMON-WIRKUNG. (CRIMINAL DEVIATIONS UNDER THE
INFLUENCE OF SEXUAL HORMONES.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR
KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(3-4):153-162,
1967.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A CORRELATION BETWEEN THE
HYPERPRODUCTION OF SEXUAL HORMONES AND CRIMEPRONENESS HAS
BEEN SUGGESTED IN OLDER CRIMINOLOGICAL LITERATURE.
EXPERIMENTS AND CASE STUDIES OF PERSONS WHO USED
ARTIFICIALLY PRODUCED SEXUAL HORMONES INDICATE THAT A
CONTINUOUS INTAKE OF SUCH HORMONES MAY BE CRIMINOGENEOUS.
THE OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SUCH DRUGS
INCLUDE ESPECIALLY PEDOPHILIA, BUT ALSO THEFT AND OTHER
TYPES OF CRIME. THE CASE OF A 49 YEAR OLD TEACHER,
SENTENCED FOR THE PEDOPHILIA OF TWO SCHOOL GIRLS,
SUGGESTS THAT THE COURTS SHOULD PAY GREATER ATTENTION TO
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN NARCOTIC ADDICTION TO SEXUAL
HORMONES AND CRIME, IN ORDER TO AVOID ERRORS IN THE
APPLICATION OF PENAL SANCTIONS.

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KAMISAR, YALE. THE CITIZEN ON TRIAL: THE NEW CONFESSION
RULES. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):76-81, 114, 115, 1967.

IN JUNE 1966 THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HANDED DOWN ITS
DECISION IN THE CONFESSION CASE OF MIRANDA V. ARIZONA,
FINALLY APPLYING TO PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE
STATIONHOUSE THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND
THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. THE TRADITIONAL AND OFTEN ELUSIVE
"VOLUNTARINESS" TEST FOR THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS
WAS THEREBY DISPLACED BY A SET OF RELATIVELY SPECIFIC,
"AUTOMATIC" GUIDELINES. THE UNWORKABILITY OF THE
"VOLUNTARINESS" TEST WAS ILLUSTRATED BY THE CASE OF DAVIS
V. NORTH CAROLINA IN WHICH A 1959 MURDER CONVICTION WAS
REVERSED BY THE SUPREME COURT UPON FINDING THAT THE
DEFENDANT'S CONFESSION HAD NOT BEEN VOLUNTARY. UNDER THE
FORMER RULE, A DEFENDANT WHO HAD BEEN COERCED INTO
CONFESSING FACED SUCH ENORMOUS PROBLEMS OF PROVING THE
COERCION THAT ANY SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED BY THE
VOLUNTARINESS TEST WERE LARGELY ILLUSORY. WHEN THE
POLICE AND THE DEFENDANT PRESENTED CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS
OF THE INTERROGATION AND WHEN THERE WERE NO MEANS OF
VERIFYING EITHER VERSION, THE COURT WAS UNDER PRESSURE TO
ACCEPT THE POLICE ACCOUNT. POLICE INTERROGATION
PRACTICES WERE UNCONTROLLED FOR SO LONG A TIME DUE TO A
FEAR THAT GUARANTEE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AT THIS
STAGE WOULD REDUCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

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LA CULPABILIDAD. (GUILT.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO,
20(MAY/JUNE):13-22, 1967.

BASED ON THE RULE THAT THERE CAN BE NO PUNISHMENT WITHOUT GUILT, THE FOLLOWING CHANGES AND ADDITIONS ARE PROPOSED TO THE CODIGO PENAL TIPO PARA LATINOAMERICA: THE OFFENDER IS NOT GUILTY IF HE IS NOT AWARE THAT THE ACT HE HAS COMMITTED IS A CRIMINAL ONE; HE IS NOT GUILTY IF HE ACTS OUT OF UNCONTROLLABLE FEAR PROVOKED AT THE MOMENT OF THE CRIME; NOR IS HE GUILTY IF HE COMMITS A CRIMINAL ACT IN AN ATTEMPT TO IMPEDE OR THWART ANOTHER SUCH ACT BY ANOTHER PARTY.

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GOKHALE, S. D. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN. SAMJ SEVA, 17(7):7-12, 1967.

THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS. SOCIAL DEFENSE MEASURES WILL INCLUDE NON-INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, WELFARE WORK IN PRISONS, SOCIAL HYGIENE PROGRAMS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CORRECTIONAL HOMES. SELECTED VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WILL BE ASSISTED IN MAINTAINING A CADRE OF TRAINED SOCIAL WORKERS. A SETTLEMENT FOR HABITUAL OFFENDERS IS PLANNED. FACILITIES WILL BE PROVIDED FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH. THE SOCIAL DEFENSE PROGRAM CAN BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS: (1) DEVELOPMENT OF PREVENTIVE SERVICES; (2) DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTODIAL SERVICES; (3) EXTENSION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CHILDREN ACT, BEGGAR ACT, HABITUAL OFFENDERS ACT, AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT; AND (4) INSTITUTION OF AFTER CARE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR RELEASED PRISONERS, DELINQUENTS, AND BEGGARS.

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TRAN-NGUC-LIENG. LA PROSTITUTION EN VIETNAM.
(PROSTITUTION IN VIETNAM.) REVUE ABOLITIONNISTE, 92(220-221):54-59, 1967.

DESPITE ITS FLAGRANT CONTRADICTION OF THE CONFUCIAN MORAL CODE, PROSTITUTION HAS ALWAYS EXISTED IN VIETNAM. FRENCH AND JAPANESE COLONIAL RULE ENCOURAGED ITS DEVELOPMENT. LEGAL SUPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION UNDER THE NGO-DINH-DIEM REGIME LED TO AN INCREASE IN ITS INCIDENCE. IN SOUTH VIETNAM TODAY, UNEMPLOYMENT, DISPLACEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION TO THE CITIES, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS ARE THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF A RAPID GROWTH OF PROSTITUTION. THE GOVERNMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO CONCENTRATE THE PROSTITUTES IN SPECIAL QUARTERS AWAY FROM URBAN AREAS. THIS MEASURE IS DESIGNED TO ALLOW FOR MEDICAL CONTROL AND TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF BOTH THE PROSTITUTES AND THE FOREIGN SOLDIERS WHO ARE THEIR CUSTOMERS. TOTAL ABOLITION IS TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REEDUCATION CAMPS, SOCIAL WELFARE EFFORTS, AND A PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AIMED AT A RETURN TO THE CONFUCIAN MORAL CODE.

SECRETAIRE D'ETAT A L'ACTION SOCIALE
SAIGON
SOUTH VIETNAM

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NANES, ALLAN S. THE FEDERAL ROLE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES. CURRENT HISTORY, 53(312):107-110, 116, 1967.

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT IT IS A PROPER FUNCTION OF CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH UNIFORM REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES INVOLVES CONTROVERSIAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES. ALTHOUGH POLICE POWERS, OR THE ORDINARY POWERS OF GOVERNMENT OVER PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, SAFETY, AND MORALS, ORIGINALLY RESTED WITH THE STATES, THE SUPREME COURT HAS PERMITTED TREMENDOUS GROWTH IN THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THIS AREA BY MEANS OF THE IMPLIED POWERS DOCTRINE, THE GENERAL WELFARE CLAUSE OF THE PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE TAXING POWER. SINCE THE EXERCISE OF THESE POWERS INVOLVES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY IT IS SOMETIMES SAID THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE STATES, POSSESSES A "POLICE POWER." BUT WHETHER THIS COULD LEGITIMATELY BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE ACTUAL ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW AGAINST LOCAL OFFENDERS IS DEBATABLE. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT CONGRESS WOULD VOTE TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM FEDERAL CODE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURE WHICH WOULD SUPERSEDE THE STATE CODES, PARTICULARLY WHEN THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SUCH A MEASURE IS DOUBTFUL. RATIFICATION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END ALSO WOULD BE DIFFICULT. EXPANSION OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES IS MORE LIKELY; FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF RESEARCH, TRAINING, DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND STORAGE, AND GRANTS-IN-AID WOULD ENHANCE THE EFFICIENCY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHOUT DIMINISHING THE ROLE OF THE STATES.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
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GELINAS, MAURICE. LE SERVICE SOCIAL DANS LA REEDUCATION. (SOCIAL SERVICE IN REEDUCATION.) REVIEW OF THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 7(1):25-30, 1967.

SOCIAL SERVICE IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT EVERY PERSON OR GROUP HAS THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY. THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IS OFTEN THE FAILURE OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS TO EXERCISE THIS RIGHT AND IT IS THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SERVICE TO REESTABLISH CONTACT BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE APPROPRIATE RESOURCES. AT THE MONT-SAINT-ANTOINE SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENTS IN MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SERVICE IS TO EXPLAIN THE INSTITUTION TO THE CHILD AND THE CHILD TO THE INSTITUTION, THUS MAKING RESOCIALIZATION POSSIBLE. THROUGH CASEWORK, SOCIAL SERVICE TRIES TO RECONCILE THE CHILD TO HIS FAMILY ENVIRONMENT OR TO HIS IMAGE OF HIS FAMILY. BECAUSE OF THE DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY OF PROFESSIONAL OPERATIONS AND TECHNIQUES, THE TEAM APPROACH IS ESSENTIAL. EFFECTIVE TEAMWORK REQUIRES OBJECTIVES THAT ARE WELL-DEFINED AND KNOWN BY ALL MEMBERS; LEADERS WHO CAN CLARIFY MEMBERS' IDEAS AND LEAD THE GROUP TO ACTION; COMMUNICATION; AND INTELLECTUAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY.

0100047580999

WESTON, PAUL B., WELLS, KENNETH M. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967. 257 P. \$6.95

THIS BOOK FOCUSES PRINCIPALLY UPON THE TOTAL SYSTEM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES. IT

TRACES THE OPERATIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FROM ARREST TO FINAL DISPOSITION. IT REVIEWS COURT SYSTEMS AND DISCUSSES THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL, FEDERAL, AND STATE LAWS AS THEY APPLY TO AND AFFECT THE SIX PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL AREAS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE REALITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE RELATED TO THE BASIC IDEA THAT PROCEDURES USED THROUGHOUT AMERICA IN ADMINISTERING JUSTICE ARE ACCUSATORIAL AND NOT INQUISITORIAL. THIS VOLUME PRESENTS A REVIEW OF THE COURT SYSTEMS, BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE, AND THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS. IT SETS FORTH THE PROCEDURES FROM INCIDENT, WHICH IS USUALLY ARREST, TO FINAL DISPOSITION. THE STUDY INVESTIGATES EVERY ASPECT OF THE SIX BASIC FUNCTIONAL AREAS: POLICE, PROSECUTOR, COURTS, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND CORRECTION (INSTITUTIONS). IT THEN COVERS BAIL, EXTRADITION AND RENDITION, AND CLEMENCY AS THEY ARE RELATED TO THE PROCESSING OF OFFENDERS BY ADMINISTRATORS OF JUSTICE. THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL, FEDERAL, AND STATE LAWS ARE DEALT WITH, AND RECENT COURT DECISIONS AND AMENDED PENAL CODE PROVISIONS ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE THE LEGAL HORIZONS OF PROCEDURES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF COMMON LEGAL REMEDIES FROM PRE-TRIAL TO POST-TRIAL -- WRITS, MOTIONS AND APPEALS -- IS SHOWN. INCLUDED ARE DIRECT, CROSS, RE-DIRECT, RE-CROSS, AND VOIR DIRE EXAMINATIONS. FINALLY, A DEVELOPMENT OF THE REHABILITATION THEME IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL THEORY IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH PAROLE, PROBATION, TREATMENT, CUSTODY, AND RESEARCH CONTRIBUTE TO THE GOAL OF REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS.

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

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LUTHE, R., WITTER, H. ZUR PSYCHOLOGIE DER NOTZUCHTVERSUCHE EINES JUGENDLICHEN TÄTERS. (THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.) MONATSSCHRIFT FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(5):264-271, 1967.

SINCE 1945, THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN WEST GERMANY HAS INCREASED RAPIDLY. THE TYPOLOGY OF ASSAULT CAN BE BEST DESCRIBED THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF ITS SPECIAL FORMS AND PREOFFENSE STAGES. A CASE STUDY OF A 16 YEAR OLD OFFENDER SHOWS THE DEVELOPMENT FROM AN UNCONSCIOUS ATTEMPT AT SEXUAL ASSAULT TO AN ASSAULT ATTEMPT WITH SUBSTITUTE SATISFACTION. DEVIATIONS FROM THE NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PSYCHOSOMATIC INTEGRATION OF THE LIBIDO CAN RESULT IN INCOMPLETE SEXUAL CONSCIOUSNESS WHICH CANNOT BE INTEGRATED AND IN DYNAMIC FUNCTIONAL INSECURITY.

LEHRSTUHL FÜR FORENSISCHE PSYCHIATRIE
UNIVERSITÄTS NERVENKLINIK
HAMBURG (SAAR)
WEST GERMANY

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HEIDBREDER, U. ENTWURF EINER JUGENDSTRAFANSTALT FÜR BERLIN-TEGEL. (THE PLAN OF A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN BERLIN-TEGEL.) MONATSSCHRIFT FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(2):70-77, 1967.

THE PROPOSED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN BERLIN-TEGEL, WEST GERMANY, IS INTENDED TO

ACCOMMODATE 258 INMATES. ITS ARCHITECTURE PROVIDES FOR THREE GROUPS OF BUILDINGS, INCLUDING MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON (DIVIDED INTO PREMISES FOR PRETRIAL DETENTION AND SOLITARY CONFINEMENT), SEMI-OPEN PRISON, AND OPEN PRISON. THE THIRD GROUP IS COMPOSED OF FOUR BUILDINGS ACCOMMODATING 96 PERSONS. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE ADMINISTRATIVE, ASSEMBLY, AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS, AS WELL AS RECREATION FACILITIES.

JOHANNESSTRASSE 40
7 STUTTGART-W.
WEST GERMANY

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SERRANO VAZQUEZ, SALVADOR, CABRERE SOTO, CONSTANTINO, MONZANARES BELLO, ANGEL. LA DELINCUENCIA INFANTIL EN EL MEDIO MEXICANO Y LOS TRIBUNALES PARA MENORES. (JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MEXICO AND JUVENILE COURTS.) CRIMINALIA, 33(5):208-249, 1967.

CRIME IS THE RESULT OF MANY MOTIVES AND INFLUENCES WHICH BESET THE OFFENDER ALL THROUGH HIS LIFE AS WELL AS AT THE TIME OF THE CRIMINAL ACT. INHERITANCE OF PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND MENTAL CAPACITY AND THE SOCIAL AMBIANCE IN WHICH THE OFFENDER LIVES ARE MORE IMPORTANT IN PRODUCING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAN IS CLIMATE, A FACTOR OFTEN OVERESTIMATED IN CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES, BUT RECENTLY GREATLY DISCOUNTED. THUS, A PROGRAM WHICH SEEKS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF CRIME MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND THE MORAL TONE OF SOCIETY, AND MUST INSTILL RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER. SOME OF THESE REQUISITES COULD BE PARTIALLY MET BY THE CREATION OF A FEDERAL CODE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, ENACTED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (UNAM). THE CODE SHOULD ESTABLISH A DETENTION CENTER FOR WAYWARD YOUTH IN THE COURT BUILDING TO LESSEN THE EMOTIONAL SHOCK OF ARREST, WITH A SUBCENTER FOR ABNORMAL CHILDREN TO SECLUDE THEM AND GIVE THEM SPECIAL ATTENTION. THESE COURT-SPONSORED DETENTION CENTERS WOULD BE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE OR THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

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CARRANCA Y TRUJILLO, RAUL. MEXICO Y EL GENOCIDIO. (MEXICO AND GENOCIDE.) CRIMINALIA, 33(5):250-251, 1967.

ARTICLE 149 OF THE MEXICAN PENAL LAW OUTLAWS ALL ATTEMPTS AT GENOCIDE UPON A NATIONAL, ETHNIC, RACIAL, OR POLITICAL GROUP BY THE FOLLOWING MEANS: KILLINGS OR ATTEMPTS ON THE PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF MEMBERS OF THE GROUP; ATTEMPTING TO IMPEDE THE GROUP'S PROCREATION; OR DISPLACEMENT OR DISPERSION OF THE GROUP'S MEMBERS. THE PENALTIES PRESCRIBED FOR THE OFFENSE ARE STRINGENT BY MEXICAN STANDARDS: 20 TO 40 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OF 12 TO 20 THOUSAND MEXICAN PESOS.

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BERISTAIN, ANTONIO. CRIMEN Y PERSONALIDAD. (CRIME AND PERSONALITY.) CRIMINALIA, 33(4):180-192, 1967.

THE INCREASE IN CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIME SUCH AS TRAFFIC OFFENSES, BIG BUSINESS CRIME, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS CREATED THE NEED FOR A REAFFIRMATION OF SOCIAL VALUES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. BECAUSE THE MAJORITY OF THE CRIMES OF TODAY ARE IMPERSONAL, PERSONAL VALUES MUST BE

INCULCATED IN THE PLACE OF DETENTION AND REHABILITATION. INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS MUST STRENGTHEN FAMILY TIES AND FAMILY SOCIAL VALUES BY LEGALIZING ADOPTION OF CHILDREN WHERE IT IS NOW FORBIDDEN, GIVING MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNDERPRIVILEGED FAMILIES, AND BY LEGALIZING AND SUPPORTING THE TEMPORARY ADOPTION (FOR VACATION PERIODS) OF CHILDREN IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM BENEFITS WHICH THEY WOULD OTHERWISE NOT ENJOY. EVERY EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO REHABILITATE THE YOUNG OFFENDER WHILE HE IS STILL IN THE HOME. FAILING THIS, THE REHABILITATION CENTER MUST BE MADE AS MUCH LIKE A HOME AS POSSIBLE, TO FACILITATE TRANSITION INTO AND OUT OF THE CENTER.

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LA TENTATIVA. (THE ATTEMPTED CRIME.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO, 20(MAY/JUNE):23-38, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSALS FOR THE CODIGO PENAL TIPO PARA LATINOAMERICA CONCERNING ATTEMPTED CRIMES MAY BE THEORETICALLY CORRECT, THEY ARE HIGHLY IMPRACTICAL. THEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES ARE SUGGESTED AS SUBSTITUTIONS: WHEN A CRIME IS BEGUN BUT NOT COMPLETED BECAUSE OF REASONS UNRELATED TO THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME ITSELF, OR WHEN IT IS INHERENTLY IMPOSSIBLE TO CONSUMMATE THE CRIMINAL ACT, THE CHARGE SHOULD BE THE ATTEMPT AT THAT CRIME, RATHER THAN THE CRIME ITSELF; AND THE ACT OF PLANNING OR CONSPIRING TO COMMIT A CRIME DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THAT CRIME, BUT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED WITH THOSE ACTS KNOWN AS DELITOS FRUSTRADOS (DELIT MANQUE) IN SPAIN AND FRANCE, THE ONLY TWO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH RECOGNIZE THIS CONCEPT.

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LA RESPONSABILIDAD CIVIL DERIVADA DEL DELITO. (CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY ARISING FROM CRIMINAL ACTS.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO, 20(MAY/JUNE):51-68, 1967. RESTITUTION IS A CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THOSE AFFECTED BY A CRIMINAL ACT. THE RECIPIENTS OF RESTITUTION WILL BE FIRST, THE VICTIM OF THE ACT, THEN HIS HEIRS OR OTHERS FOR WHOM THE LAW PROVIDES. RESPONSIBILITY FOR A CRIMINAL ACT WILL BE ACQUITTED OR TERMINATED ONLY WHEN ALL THE DEMANDS OF THE CIVIL CODE HAVE BEEN MET WITH REGARD TO THAT INFRACTION. IT IS LEFT TO THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES TO DECIDE WHO THE RECIPIENTS OF FUNDS OF RESTITUTION SHOULD BE. IF THE VICTIM DIES AND LEAVES NO HEIRS, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE MONIES WOULD REVERT TO THE STATE. REPARATION OF ANY DAMAGE DONE MIGHT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR MONETARY RESTITUTION WHERE THIS WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE.

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ZAFFARONI, RAUL E. LA MODERNA DOCTRINA PENAL ACERCA DEL ERROR. (MODERN PENAL DOCTRINE CONCERNING ERROR.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO, 20(MAY/JUNE):69-90, 1967.

A DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN ERRORS IN FACT (ERROR DE HECHO) AND ERRORS IN JUDGMENT (ERROR DE DERECHO) IN CONSIDERING THE ROLE OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL LAW OR JURISPRUDENCE. THE LATTER ARE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA, GIVEN THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE "NO CRIME WITHOUT GUILT." THIS IS DUE TO THE LARGE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, WHICH IS GENERALLY IGNORANT OF EVEN THE MOST BASIC LAWS, AND OFTEN IGNORANT OF THE LANGUAGE IN WHICH THEY ARE WRITTEN. THIS HAS BEEN A SUBJECT OF MUCH DEBATE IN PERU, BOLIVIA, AND MEXICO, THE COUNTRIES WITH THE

GREATEST INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS. A BASIC ERROR IS THE "ERROR OF KIND" (ERROR DE TIPO), IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL MISJUDGES THE CONSEQUENCES OF ACTIONS WHICH HE CONCEIVES TO BE INculpABLE AND WHICH MAY, OR DO, LEAD TO THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME. THE THEORY OF CULPABILITY GENERALLY FOLLOWED IN THE CODIGO PENAL TIPO PARA LATINOAMERICA REQUIRES THAT THE AGENT HAVE A CONSCIOUSNESS OF ILLEGALITY (CONCIENCIA DE LA ANTIJURICIDAD) BEFORE HE CAN BE CHARGED WITH FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A CRIME. WITHOUT A FULL CONSCIOUSNESS OF ILLEGALITY, THE AGENT IS IN ERROR, BUT NOT TOTALLY CULPABLE FOR HIS CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

0100047589999

MACDONALD, JAMES C. A COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY COURT.
CANADIAN BAR JOURNAL, 10(4):323-336, 1967.

IN CURRENT PRACTICE IN BOTH ONTARIO AND THE UNITED STATES IT IS NOT UNUSUAL TO FIND THE LEGAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE SAME FAMILY, FOR EXAMPLE, SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS, PARTITION OF PROPERTY, AND DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS, HANDLED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY DIFFERENT COURTS, OR EVEN THE SAME ACTION TRIED CONSECUTIVELY BY DIFFERENT COURTS. THIS SYTEM OF MANY PARTIAL TREATMENTS OF COMPLEX MATTERS IS AN OUTGROWTH OF THE COMMON LAW APPROACH WHICH REQUIRES A DIFFERENT ACTION FOR EACH ISSUE IN ORDER TO CONFIN THE CONTROVERSY TO A SINGLE DECISIVE FACT. THIS PRACTICE NOT ONLY LEADS TO ADMINISTRATIVE INEFFICIENCY BUT ALSO MAY DISTORT THE FACTS OF THE FAMILY SITUATION BY CONSIDERING PARTS OUT OF CONTEXT OF THE WHOLE. THE SYSTEM OF SEVERAL PARTIAL MEASURES INVOLVES CONFLICTS AND OVERLAPPING OF JURISDICTION AND CONSEQUENT WASTE OF JUDICIAL POWER ON JURISDICTIONAL POINTS; WASTE OF THE LITIGANTS' TIME AND MONEY IN SUCCESSIVE APPEALS; AND WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY IN MAINTAINING SEPARATE COURTS OF LIMITED POWERS. A UNIFIED ADMINISTRATION NOT ONLY WOULD DEAL MORE ADEQUATELY WITH EACH ASPECT BUT WOULD ASSURE EFFECTIVE HANDLING OF THE WHOLE AT LESS EXPENSE TO THE PARTIES. THE SINGLE FAMILY COURT SHOULD HAVE JURISDICTION OVER ALL CASES IN WHICH THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IS INVOLVED AND THIS JURISDICTION SHOULD BE EXCLUSIVE NOT CONCURRENT WITH OTHER COURTS.

0100047590999

WADE, ANDREW L. SOCIAL PROCESSES IN THE ACT OF JUVENILE VANDALISM. IN: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS: A TYPOLOGY, ED. BY MARSHALL B. CLINARD AND RICHARD QUINNEY. NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, 1967, P. 94-109. \$7.95

MOST OF THE LITERATURE ON VANDALISM HAS ASSUMED THAT THIS BEHAVIOR IS DELIBERATE AND VINDICTIVE. IN ACTUALITY, HOWEVER, MUCH PROPERTY DESTRUCTION BY JUVENILES IS A SPONTANEOUS OUTGROWTH OF GROUP INTERACTION HAVING SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ECOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS. TO DELINEATE THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF VANDALISM AS A SOCIAL ACT, A STUDY WAS MADE OF 50 BOYS 13 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAD BEEN REFERRED TO THE POLICE OR JUVENILE COURT IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI FOR AN ACT OF VANDALISM. INTERVIEWS WITH THE BOYS INDICATED THAT SIGNIFICANT TO THE OCCURRENCE OF VANDALISM ARE: (1) SITUATIONAL AND CULTURAL VARIABLES (PEER GROUP PRESSURES, THE BOY'S DEFINITION OF SELF, AVAILABILITY OF ACCEPTABLE RATIONALIZATIONS); (2) FUNCTIONAL VARIABLES (AVAILABILITY OF OPPORTUNITIES); AND (3) "OPERATING INVENTION" (I.E., THE ACT FALLS WITHIN THE NORMATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE DEVIANT PEER GROUP). THE OCCURRENCE OF THE ACT OF VANDALISM CAN BE VIEWED AS A SERIES OF STAGES: INITIAL

INERTIA BEGINS TO GIVE WAY AS A SERIES OF INTERACTIONAL RESPONSES CHANGE THE EMOTIONAL CLIMATE OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION. EACH INTERACTIVE RESPONSE BUILDS UPON THE PRECEDING ONE UNTIL A FOCUS DEVELOPS AND A SOLIDARY RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE PARTICIPANTS RESULTS.

0100047591999

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES. VENTURES IN JUDICIAL EDUCATION, WRITTEN ON ASSIGNMENT BY JEAN R. BLOCK, MIDWAY EDITORIAL RESEARCH. CHICAGO, ALLEN-FISHER PRESS, 1967. 148 P., APP.

IN SEPTEMBER 1961 A PILOT INSTITUTE FOR INTENSIVE TRAINING OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES WAS CREATED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES. AN AWARENESS OF THE NEED TO BRIDGE THE GAP IN JUVENILE COURTS BETWEEN THE LEGAL DISCIPLINE AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES MOTIVATED THE PROGRAM. THE PILOT INSTITUTE WAS TO BE THE FORERUNNER OF A THREE-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. BECAUSE THE TRAINING GOAL WAS TO INCREASE THE JUDGES' UNDERSTANDING OF HIS FUNCTION, HIS STAFF, THE JUVENILES WHO COME BEFORE HIM, THEIR SOCIETY, AND THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN SOCIETY, THE PROGRAM WAS SEEN AS INTERDISCIPLINARY. THE SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDED: HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ITS PHILOSOPHY; COURT PROCEDURES; UNDERSTANDING THE DEVIAN CHILD; COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTING CHILD BEHAVIOR; DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS NECESSARY FOR LEGAL AND SOCIAL ROLES; AND FOR COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP; AND DEVELOPING BETTER PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG JUDGES. BY THE END OF THE THREE-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT A VITAL ON-GOING PROGRAM HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED. CONTINUING JUDICIAL EDUCATION WAS SEEN AS NECESSARY TO HELP JUDGES KEEP ABREAST OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND PREPARE FOR NEW JOB FUNCTIONS AND TO PROMOTE INTERDISCIPLINARY UNDERSTANDING.

0100047592999

FILANOVSKII, I. SOSTAVY PRESTUPLENII S PROSTOI I SLOZHNOI FORMOI VINY. (THE STRUCTURE OF OFFENSES WITH THE SIMPLE AND THE COMPOSITE FORM OF GUILT.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, 31(14):15-16, 1967.

IN THE SOVIET UNION, SOME LEGAL WRITERS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN SIMPLE AND COMPOSITE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY BY THE WAY IT RELATES TO THE ACT PROPER AND THE CONSEQUENCES. WHILE THE MOTIVATION TO ACT MAY INVOLVE CRIMINAL INTENT, THE CONSEQUENCE MAY ONLY BE THE RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE. IN OFFENSES WHERE THERE IS ONLY ONE CONSEQUENCE, THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO FORMS OF RESPONSIBILITY. LEGAL THEORY SHOULD DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE SUBJECTIVE AND THE OBJECTIVE CHARACTER OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IN EACH PARTICULAR CASE.

0100047593999

GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PENAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND WALES. WRITTEN EVIDENCE FROM GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS BODIES AND INDIVIDUAL WITNESSES: GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 142 P. (VOL.1)

THE FIRST VOLUME OF DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL, COMMENTARIES, AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM CONTAINS 13

MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY THE HOME OFFICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: THE CONCEPTS AND PURPOSES OF THE PENAL SYSTEM; THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES; EDUCATION IN PRISONS; THE PRISON MEDICAL SERVICE; IMPRISONMENT; OPEN PRISONS; AFTER-CARE; COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION BY CONVICTED OFFENDERS; DISPARITIES IN FINES IMPOSED BY MAGISTRATES COURTS; THE APPOINTMENT AND TRAINING OF JUVENILE COURT JUSTICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES; THE EDUCATION OF THE PRISONER; THE DEFERRED SENTENCE IN SCOTLAND; AND ARRESTMENT OF EARNINGS FOR DEBT.

0100047594999

WOETZEL, ROBERT K. THE GENESIS OF CRIME. CURRENT HISTORY, 52(310):321-326, 1967.

EXISTING APPROACHES TO CRIME PREVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES DEAL ONLY SUPERFICIALLY WITH THE MAJOR PROBLEM OF THE SPREAD OF CRIME. THE APPARENT CAUSE OF THE INCREASING CRIME RATES IS A BASIC CONFLICT BETWEEN MORES AND MORALITY, OR BETWEEN WHAT PEOPLE PREACH AND THE WAY THEY ACT. A GENERAL BREAKDOWN OF STANDARDS IS UNDER WAY; FAMILY TIES ARE MORE EASILY BROKEN; CHURCHES HAVE LOST THEIR CONTROLLING EFFECT ON THE BEHAVIOR OF MEMBERS; MIDDLE CLASS VALUES NO LONGER APPEAL TO YOUTH; AND CORRUPTION ON ALL LEVELS OF OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL LIFE INDICATE A CONFUSION OF ENDS AND PRACTICE. ORGANIZED CRIME HAS TAKEN ON THE APPEARANCE OF LEGITIMACY AND USED VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION TO GAIN PROFITABLE ENDS WHILE UNDERMINING THE GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE HAS RECOMMENDED A PROGRAM OF FEDERAL SUPPORT TO CONTROL THE SPREAD OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND THE CORRUPTION OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL AGENCIES. BUT, TO BE EFFECTIVE, THE PROGRAM MUST BE RELATED TO OTHER MAJOR EFFORTS, SUCH AS THOSE OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND VISTA, WHICH ARE CONCERNED WITH IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE GHETTO AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, HOWEVER, DID NOT STRESS THESE EFFORTS IN ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WERE CONCERNED MAINLY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT. MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, IN CONTRAST TO THE UNITED STATES, HAVE LEGALIZED SUCH ACTIVITIES AS GAMBLING, NARCOTICS, AND HOMOSEXUALITY, FINDING IT MORE EFFECTIVE TO SUPERVISE THAN TO SUPPRESS ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH IN THE UNITED STATES ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT ORGANIZED CRIME.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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WGLAND, RALPH W. JR. THE INDEPENDENT OFFENDER. CURRENT HISTORY, 52(310):334-340, 1967.

OFFENSES CAN BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO: (1) THE EXTENT TO WHICH CRIMES ARE CARRIED OUT BY JOINT ACTION (INDEPENDENT, GROUP, OR SYNDICATE); (2) THE TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP THEY BEAR TO THE COMMUNITY (SERVICE OR PREDATORY); AND (3) THE ENDS FOR WHICH THEY ARE COMMITTED (GAIN OR "EXPRESSIVE"). IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY THERE ARE FEW EXAMPLES OF THE INDEPENDENT SERVICE OFFENDER, WHO OPERATES ALONE TO PROVIDE ILLEGAL GOODS OR SERVICES. INDEPENDENT PREDATORY OFFENDERS RANGE FROM THE SHOPLIFTER TO THE PROFESSIONAL WHO FALSIFIES TAX FORMS. CAUSAL EXPLANATIONS EMPHASIZING DEPRIVATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INADEQUACIES ARE INAPPROPRIATE IN REGARD TO WHITE COLLAR

CRIME. INDEPENDENT "EXPRESSIVE" OFFENDERS INCLUDE SEX OFFENDERS, ADDICTS, VAGRANTS, AND ARSONISTS. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, ABHORRENT OR INCOMPREHENSIBLE CRIMES ARE NOT GENERALLY CAUSED BY SOME INDIVIDUAL ANTISOCIAL TRAIT WHICH RENDERS THE OFFENDER INCAPABLE OF CONFORMING TO SOCIAL NORMS. MANY CRIMES IN THIS CATEGORY ARE BY-PRODUCTS OF THE SUBCULTURAL SYSTEM OF THE SLUM WHICH HAS INSTITUTIONALIZED AN APATHETIC, NONACHIEVEMENT IDEOLOGY, INCLUDING IMMEDIATE SENSUAL GRATIFICATION, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND NONVERBAL INTERACTION. THERE IS ALSO CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE THAT THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE IN MOTIVATING SEX OFFENDERS IS DEPENDENT UPON THE PRESENCE OF A PARTICULAR SUBCULTURAL PATTERN OF SOCIAL FORCES.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND

0100047596999

ROBISON, SOPHIA H. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. CURRENT HISTORY, 52(310):341-348, 1967.

DELINQUENCY CANNOT YET BE ACCURATELY MEASURED, UNDERSTOOD, OR TREATED BECAUSE THERE IS NO AGREEMENT ON THE DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY. THE FIRST STEP IN THE REDEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF DELINQUENT IS TO EXAMINE THE DATA TO DETERMINE WHAT IS MEANT BY THE LABEL "DELINQUENT" AND BY WHOM IT IS ASSIGNED. IN MANY INSTANCES, THE OFFICIAL LABEL IS A VALUE JUDGMENT WHICH REFLECTS NOT ONLY THE ROLES OF THE MALE AND FEMALE IN DIFFERENT CULTURES BUT ALSO DIFFERENT STANDARDS OF ADULTHOOD. THE TERMS "FELONY," "OFFENSE," AND "MISDEMEANOR" DO NOT CLEARLY INDICATE THE RELATIVE SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSES. THE PROCESS OF LABELLING DEPENDS ON POLICE DISCRETION, VARIATIONS IN AGE JURISDICTIONS, QUALIFICATIONS OF THE JUDGE, EXPERTISE OF THE PROBATION STAFF, THE AVAILABILITY OF DIAGNOSTIC AIDS, AND ALTERNATE SERVICES AVAILABLE. A WIDE VARIETY OF CAUSAL EXPLANATIONS OF DELINQUENCY HAVE BEEN SET FORTH, BUT MORE DEFINITIVE ANSWERS ARE NEEDED. IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT: (1) NEITHER CRIME NOR DELINQUENCY IS COTERMINOUS WITH LEGAL DEFINITIONS; (2) THE SITUATION IN WHICH DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OCCURS MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT; (3) THE ACTION INITIATED BY THE COMMUNITY CONDITIONS THE RESPONSES OF THOSE APPREHENDED; AND (4) PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL, SOCIOECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL FACTORS ARE INVOLVED IN DELINQUENCY. CONCERNED COMMUNITIES SHOULD EXPLORE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF OFFICIALLY LABELED VERSUS HIDDEN DELINQUENCY, THE ATTITUDES OF COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES TOWARD ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR, AND THE ADEQUACY OF THEIR OWN PROGRAMS FOR COPING WITH SERIOUS DELINQUENCY.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100047597999

WINICK, CHARLES. DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIME. CURRENT HISTORY, 52(310):349-353, 365, 1967.

THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN HEROIN ADDICTION AND CRIME IS A FACTOR WHICH CONTRIBUTES SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE CRIME RATE IN THE UNITED STATES. NOT ONLY ARE INDIVIDUAL ADDICTS RESPONSIBLE FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES AND

BURGLARIES, BUT THE PROFITS FROM ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC ARE USED TO FINANCE OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES. ALTHOUGH THE TYPICAL ADDICT HAS COMMITTED OFFENSES PRIOR TO HIS ADDICTION, POST-ADDICTION OFFENSES INCLUDE MORE INCOME-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES SUCH AS ROBBERY, OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, AND PROSTITUTION. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON DO NOT INCREASE AFTER ADDICTION. EFFECTIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMS WOULD HELP TO DECREASE THE NUMBER OF ADDICTS AND THEREFORE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME. CIVIL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS, WHICH MAY BE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING ADDICTION, REPRESENT A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE PUNITIVE AND THE REHABILITATIVE APPROACHES. OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A DECREASE IN DRUG ABUSE ARE THE DECLINE IN NEGRO ADDICTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT AND NEW CAREERS FOR EX-ADDICTS AS A PART OF THE TREATMENT PROCESS.

0100047598999

GEIS, GILBERT. VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. CURRENT HISTORY, 52(310):354-358, 366, 1967.

THE DUALITY BETWEEN PEACEFULNESS AND PASSIVITY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE ON THE OTHER, HAS CONTINUOUSLY PERMEATED AMERICAN LIFE. NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE VALUES ATTACHED TO BOTH SETS OF CONCEPTS CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONFUSING INDOCTRINATION REGARDING VIOLENCE THAT IS TRANSMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES. MANY KINDS OF VIOLENCE ARE TOLERATED OR APPROVED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY; ONLY DIRECT VIOLENCE PERFORMED WITH PERPETRATOR AND EFFECT CLEARLY EVIDENT IS ABHORRED. IT IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, BUT THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT VIOLENT OFFENSES ARE INCREASINGLY COMMITTED BY YOUNG PERSONS. DEFINITIONS OF SPECIFIC VIOLENT OFFENSES ARE ALTERED AS MORAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS CHANGE, AFFECTING THE NUMBER OF SUCH CRIMES REPORTED. SOCIALLY DEFINED IDEALS OF VIRILITY AND OTHER MASCULINE STATUS SYMBOLS ASSOCIATED WITH AGGRESSION IMPEDE THE CONTROL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

0100047599999

AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION. CRIME AND ITS CAUSES IN LOS ANGELES. SPECIAL REPORT. LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA, GOLDEN WEST PUBLISHING CO., 1967. 60 P.

THE CITIZENS COMMISSION ON CRIME AND ITS CAUSES IN LOS ANGELES WAS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE BREAKDOWN OF LAW AND ORDER IN CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST CITY. CONCLUSIONS REACHED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE CITY NEEDS MORE AND BETTER POLICE, WITH BETTER POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS; THE BAIL SYSTEM IS OUTDATED AND MUST BE REPLACED BY VIABLE ALTERNATIVES; A GOOD DEAL MORE STUDY IS NEEDED ON THE PROBLEM OF RISING JUVENILE CRIME, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF NARCOTICS VIOLATIONS. IN ORDER TO COMBAT THESE PROBLEMS, FUNDS MUST BE ALLOCATED AT THE STATE LEVEL AND MATCHED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL FOR THE CREATION OF SPECIAL HUMAN RELATIONS FORCES IN LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO APPOINT A HEARING BOARD TO INVESTIGATE HUMAN RELATIONS PROBLEMS. A STATE LAW PARALLELING THE FEDERAL LAW ON BAIL REFORM SHOULD BE ADOPTED IN CALIFORNIA. STATE CRIME LABORATORY FACILITIES SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE SERVICES FOR DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT AND AID TO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

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DE LA VEGA LLAMOSA, ALEJANDRO. LOS EQUIVALENTES DEL DELITO Y SU IMPORTANCIA EN NUESTRO MEDIO. (CRIME EQUIVALENTS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN OUR MIDST.) THESIS PRESENTED AT UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO. MEXICO CITY, 1966. 143 P.

VAGRANCY, ALCOHOLISM, PROSTITUTION, AND NARCOTICS ADDICTION ARE VERY PREVALENT IN MEXICO. THEY ARE CLASSIFIED HERE AS THE "EQUIVALENTS TO CRIME" (EQUIVALENTES DEL DELITO) SINCE, ALTHOUGH THEIR DAMAGE TO SOCIETY IS RELATIVELY UNCERTAIN AND VARIES FROM CASE TO CASE, ALL ARE LEGALLY CLASSIFIED AS CRIMES. ALL CAN BE DIRECTLY TRACED TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ILLS OF THE SOCIETY IN WHICH THEY FUNCTION. IN MEXICO, THESE CRIMES ARISE FROM MISERY, POVERTY, AND LACK OF EDUCATION. PREVENTATIVE REHABILITATION IS THE CURRENT MEANS OF COMBATING THESE OFFENSES, BUT SEVERE SANCTIONS ARE IMPOSED ON THOSE WHO PROSELYTIZE FOR THEM. VAGRANCY IS JUST ONE STEP FROM SERIOUS CRIME; PROSTITUTION ACCOUNTS FOR THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL ACTS AMONG WOMEN; AND ALCOHOLISM IS THE GREATEST PRODUCER OF MALE CRIMINAL ACTS. THE ONLY DRUG WHICH ENJOYS WIDESPREAD USE IN MEXICO IS MARIHUANA, AND ITS USE DOES NOT DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTE TO CRIMINAL ACTS.

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LAUTMANN, RUDIGER. EMPIRISCHE FORSCHUNG UND GEHEINISCHUTZ IN DER STRAFRECHTSREFORM. (EMPIRICAL RESEARCH AND THE PROTECTION OF PRIVACY IN THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL LAW.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM. 50(1):15-27. 1967.

THE INCREASED USE OF EMPIRICAL METHODS IN EDUCATION, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND OTHER FIELDS PERMITS AN INVASION OF PRIVACY. THE SCIENTIST IS IN A POSITION TO ABUSE INFORMATION OF A CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER WHICH HE HAS RECEIVED IN THE COURSE OF HIS RESEARCH. ACCORDING TO THE LAW IN WEST GERMANY, THE PERSON WHO HAS GIVEN THE INFORMATION DOES NOT ENJOY THE PROTECTION OF CRIMINAL LAW BUT ONLY THAT OF CIVIL LAW. RECENT DRAFT LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE VIOLATION OF PROFESSIONAL CONFIDENTIALITY EXTENDS THE COVERAGE OVER A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF CATEGORIES OF PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE. THE INCLUSION OF SCIENTISTS AMONG THEM IS URGENTLY RECOMMENDED.

NEUREUTHERSTRASSE 18
MUNCHEN 13
WEST GERMANY

0100047602999

HELLMER, JOACHIME. WIRKEN "IDEOLOGISCHE AUFSCHWUNGE" KRIMINALITATSEHMEND? (DO "IDEOLOGICAL CHALLENGES" EXERCISE RESTRICTIVE INFLUENCE UPON CRIME?) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM. 50(1):34-37. 1967.

THE THESIS STATING THAT IDEOLOGICAL CHALLENGES, ESPECIALLY IN AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES, EXERCISE A RESTRICTIVE INFLUENCE UPON CRIME HAS BEEN ANALYZED AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE NAZI ERA. DESPITE THE UNRELIABILITY OF STATISTICS IN A REGIME

WHICH WAS ITSELF DEDICATED TO THE PURSUIT OF CRIMINAL GOALS. THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF A CONTINUOUS GROWTH OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NAZI GERMANY AFTER HITLER'S SEIZURE OF POWER. AFTER A TEMPORARY RECESS AT THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II, THE TREND CONTINUED DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE WAR. THERE IS NO CLEAR CORRELATION BETWEEN IDEOLOGICAL CHALLENGE AND CRIME.

STILLER WINKEL 6
RUSSEE UBER KIEL
WEST GERMANY

0100047603999

ABDEL FATTAH, EZZAT. DIE STELLUNG DES RAUBMORDES IN DER GLIEDERUNG DER VERBRECHEN. (THE POSITION OF MURDER WITH THE PURPOSE OF ROBBERY IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM. 50(2):49-60, 1967.

MURDER WITH THE INTENTION OF ROBBERY HAS BASICALLY DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS FROM THOSE OF OTHER TYPES OF HOMICIDE. IT IS NEITHER A PURE OFFENSE AGAINST A PERSON NOR ONE AGAINST PROPERTY. IN THE ABSENCE OF LAWS MADE ACCORDING TO CRIMINOLOGICAL CRITERIA, MURDER WITH THE INTENTION OF ROBBERY SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-CLASSIFIED. THIS TYPE OF OFFENSE COULD BE INCLUDED WITH "OTHER VIOLENT ACTS AGAINST PERSON WITH THE PURPOSE OF ENRICHMENT" IN GRASSBERGER'S CATEGORIZATION OF OFFENSES. OTHER TYPES OF MURDER WOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS "INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE."

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

0100047604999

COOK, FRED J. THE CORRUPTED LAND: THE SOCIAL MORALITY OF MODERN AMERICA. NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1967. 352 P.

THIS BOOK IS AN EXPOSE OF CORRUPTION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THE COUNTRY IS VIEWED AS A SOCIETY IN WHICH MONEY HAS BECOME ITS OWN ETHIC. SEPARATE CHAPTERS ARE DEVOTED TO BILLIE SOL ESTES AND BOBBY BAKER; OTHER CHAPTERS DETAIL THE "ONLY PROFIT COUNTS" MOTIF OF BIG BUSINESS, TV QUIZ SHOWS, OIL DEPLETION ALLOWANCES, COLLEGE CHEATING RACKETS; CORRUPT POLICE OFFICIALS; THIEVERY AND SHOPLIFTING; THE RISE IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME; AND MANY OTHER EXAMPLES OF THE AMERICAN CLIMATE OF CORRUPTION.

0100047605999

WEHNER, BERND. WIRD DIE KRIMINALPOLIZEI DURCH DIE ANSTIEIGENDE KRIMINALITAT UBERFORDERT? (ARE THE POLICE OVERBURDENED BY THE INCREASING CRIMINALITY?) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(9):449-452, 1967.

PROPERTY OFFENSES ARE CONTINUOUSLY INCREASING IN WEST GERMANY IN SPITE OF MAXIMUM EFFORTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO CONTROL THEM. THE YEARLY RATE OF INCREASE IS FAR ABOVE THE RATE OF INCREASE OF THE POPULATION. ALTHOUGH POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE BEING STRENGTHENED EACH YEAR WITH ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL, BETTER TRAINING AND MODERNIZED EQUIPMENT, THEY ARE OVERBURDENED. THIS IS BECAUSE THEY MUST PERFORM TASKS WHICH SHOULD BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, OF SOCIETY AS A

WHOLE, OR OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS BETTER EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH THE SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THESE TASKS.

0100047606999

LACH, KURT. TECHNIK UND DIEBSTAHLSKRIMINALITAT. (TECHNOLOGY AND LARCENY OFFENSES.) KRIMINALISTIK. 21(9):472-475, 1967.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY AND OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY WEST GERMANY SUGGESTS THAT: (1) TECHNICAL SECURITY DEVICES, EVEN THE MOST ADVANCED, HAVE NOT PREVENTED THE STEADY RISE OF SUCH OFFENSES; (2) AIDED BY MASS PRODUCTION OF TECHNICAL COMMODITIES AND BY MECHANIZATION AND MOTORIZATION, AN OFFENDER CAN COMMIT A SERIES OF OFFENSES OVER A WIDE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA; AND (3) IMPROVED SAFETY DEVICES, ON THE ONE HAND, AND IMPROVED TECHNICAL AIDS AS USED BY OFFENDERS ON THE OTHER, HAVE CHANGED THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THOSE WHO COMMIT PROPERTY CRIMES AND LED TO THE FORMATION OF TEAMS OF PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS. OFFENSES OF TECHNICAL PERFECTION, FREQUENTLY ON A NATION-WIDE OR INTERNATIONAL BASIS, HAVE RESULTED, CAUSING LARGE FINANCIAL LOSSES.

BUNDESKRIMINALAMT WIESBADEN
WIESBADEN, WEST GERMANY

0100047607999

DAUTRICOURT, J.-Y. LES CONDITIONS DU DROIT CRIMINEL UNIVERSEL. (THE CONDITIONS OF UNIVERSAL CRIMINAL LAW.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(9):867-909, 1967.

EFFORTS TO CREATE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW ON THE BASIS OF CLASSICAL CONCEPTS HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. THE POSTWAR TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS, AS WELL AS THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIVERSAL ETHICS. HOWEVER, UNIVERSAL INSTITUTIONS, LAW, AND A PUBLIC FORCE CAPABLE OF ENFORCING THE NEW ETHICS HAVE NOT BEEN CREATED. RECENTLY "POLEMOLOGICAL" SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON THE CAUSES OF COLLECTIVE AGGRESSIVENESS.

0100047608999

MORALES SALDANA, YTALO. EL DERECHO DE TRABAJO EN EL REGIMEN PENITENCIARIO. (THE RIGHT TO WORK IN THE PENAL SYSTEM.) CRIMINALIA, 33(6):260-272, 1967.

UNDER MEXICAN LAW, ALL INDIVIDUALS ENJOY THE RIGHT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF WHICH THEY ARE CAPABLE. THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK MUST BE EXTENDED TO THE PRISONER AS A CITIZEN, WHILE HE IS SERVING HIS SENTENCE. THIS EMPLOYMENT MAY EITHER BE WITHIN THE CONFINES AND OPERATIONS OF THE PENAL ENTERPRISE, OR IT MAY BE WITH AN UNRELATED, OUTSIDE FIRM. PROPER SALARY RATES MUST BE EXTENDED IN EITHER CASE, AND THE EARNINGS MUST BE SET ASIDE FOR THE PRISONER TO USE UPON HIS RELEASE. A FEDERAL WORK LAW MUST BE ENACTED IN MEXICO TO ASSURE THESE RIGHTS.

0100047609999

PALAFIX VAZQUEZ, CARLOS. EL ADULTERIO. (ADULTERY.) CRIMINALIA, 33(6):291-313, 1967.

ADULTERY MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SOCIAL DEFENSE CODE OF THE STATE OF MEXICO UNDER THE GENERAL HEADING "CRIMES AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OF THE FAMILY," IF IT IS COMMITTED IN THE HOME OF THE OFFENDED COUPLE OR IF IT PROVOKES A PUBLIC SCANDAL. IF THE LAW IS NEGLECTED OR OVERLOOKED IT WILL NOT SERVE AS A DETERRENT AND WILL NOT BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY EITHER BY THE OFFENDING MEMBER OF THE COUPLE OR BY HIS SPOUSE. ADULTERY MUST CONTINUE TO BE GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, IN KEEPING WITH THE SERIOUSNESS ASCRIBED TO IT BY LAW. IT IS A CRIME AGAINST HONESTY, AND AGAINST AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL COMMUNITY. IT IS THEREFORE DESERVING OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT AS WELL AS OF SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDEMNATION.

0100047610999

SCHOVINGEN, KARL VON. SPIELBANKEN UND KRIMINALITAT. (GAMBLING CASINOS AND CRIME.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(2):61-70, 1967.

THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY OF OFFENSES COMMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GAMBLING CASINOS IN WEST GERMANY. CRIMINOLOGICALLY LEAST IMPORTANT ARE THE OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE CASINO ITSELF, SUCH AS THEFT OR THE PURCHASE OF TOKEN MONEY BY MEANS OF FORGED TRAVELER'S CHECKS. THE OFFENSES AGAINST THE CASINO VISITORS INCLUDE ROBBERY AND BLACKMAIL, COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE PREMISES, MOST FREQUENTLY AGAINST ELDERLY WOMEN. A THIRD TYPE ARE SUCH OFFENSES AS THEFT, ROBBERY, AND A VARIETY OF FRAUDS COMMITTED BY GAMBLERS IN THE CASINO ENVIRONMENT AGAINST THIRD PERSONS. MOST IMPORTANT ARE OFFENSES INVOLVING A VARIETY OF CRIMINAL ACTS DESIGNED TO PROCURE MONEY FOR GAMBLING WHICH USUALLY DO NOT TAKE PLACE IN THE CASINO AREA. THE ABOLITION OF CASINOS, WHICH IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PREVENTING THESE CRIMES, WAS ENACTED IN GERMANY FROM 1868 UNTIL 1933. THE NAZI STATE PERMITTED THEIR OPERATION UNTIL WORLD WAR II. IN POSTWAR WEST GERMANY, THE CASINOS EXIST DESPITE LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS TO ABOLISH THEM.

LANDGERICHT
VINCENTISTRASSE, BADEN-BADEN
WEST GERMANY

0100047611999

HENTIG, HANS VON. UROLAGNIE. (UROLAGNY.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(2):77-85, 1967.

UROLAGNY IS DEFINED AS THE URGE "TO OBSERVE URINATION, TO LET WARM URINE RUN OVER ONE'S OWN BODY, AND TO SMELL OR TASTE IT." AS A SEXUAL DEVIATION, IT IS USUALLY CONNECTED WITH VOYEURISM, MASTURBATION, MASOCHISM, OR HOMOSEXUALITY, AND SERVES TO AROUSE SEXUAL EXCITEMENT. UROLAGNY HAS BEEN KNOWN AS AN INDIVIDUAL DEVIATION FROM HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS AS WELL AS FROM POLICE REPORTS. THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT INDICATIONS OF AN INCREASE OF UROLAGNY AS A COLLECTIVE PHENOMENON. IT IS WIDESPREAD, FOR EXAMPLE, AMONG THE BANDS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (HELL'S ANGELS) IN CALIFORNIA.

AM SCHUSS 6
BAD TOLZ
WEST GERMANY

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RODRIGUEZ DEVEZA, JOSE MARIA. DAS ZAHLENBILD DER
TODESSTRAFE IN SPANIEN 1870-1966. (FIGURES ABOUT DEATH
SENTENCES IN SPAIN 1870-1966.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR
KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(3-4):122-130.
1967.

UNTIL 1953, THERE WERE NO RELIABLE CRIME STATISTICS
AVAILABLE IN SPAIN. SINCE ALL DEATH SENTENCES ARE
REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT, HOWEVER, THE STATISTICS OF
CAPITAL-PUNISHMENT CAN BE COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF
THIS COURT. IN THE PERIOD FROM 1870 TO 1966, THE COURTS
PASSED 1,778 DEATH SENTENCES. DUE TO THE LEGAL OBSTACLES
TO DIVORCE, THERE HAS BEEN A DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH
PERCENTAGE OF "PARRICIDE" (62 PERCENT) WHICH, IN SPANISH
TERMINOLOGY INCLUDES MURDER OF THE SPOUSE. THE DEATH
SENTENCE DOES NOT DISCOURAGE FELONIES AND CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT IN SPAIN SHOULD THEREFORE BE ABOLISHED.

UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID
SPAIN

0100047613999

WEBER, HELLMUTH VON. DIE AUFGABEN DER
KRIMINALPHANOMENOLOGIE UND IHRE METHODEN. (THE TASKS OF
THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF CRIME AND ITS METHODS.)
MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM,
50(3-4):133-143, 1967.

THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF CRIME AIMS AT THE CLASSIFICATION OF
OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO TYPES, AND AT
DISCOVERING THE RULES GOVERNING THE OCCURRENCE OF CRIME.
ALTHOUGH THE STATISTICAL METHOD IS THE PRINCIPAL TOOL OF
PHENOMENOLOGY, A QUANTITATIVE APPROACH ALONE IS NOT
SUFFICIENT TO GIVE AN ADEQUATE PICTURE OF CRIME.
PHENOMENOLOGY ANALYZES THE QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF SOCIAL
BEHAVIOR, INDEPENDENT OF THE CONCEPTS OF CRIMINAL LAW.
IT INDICATES NEW TYPES OF OFFENSES WHICH OFTEN ESCAPE THE
ATTENTION OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS (E.G., WHITE
COLLAR CRIME). IT HELPS TO DISCOVER THE CAUSES OF CRIME,
TO FOLLOW THE COURSE OF CAUSATION, TO EXPLAIN THE
MOTIVATION OF THE OFFENDERS, AND TO PREDICT RECIDIVISM.

UNIVERSITAT BONN
WEST GERMANY

0100047614999

KAUFMANN, HILDE. DAS BILD DER FRAU IM ALTEREN
KRIMINOLOGISCHEN SCHRIFTTUM. (THE IMAGE OF THE WOMAN IN
OLDER CRIMINOLOGICAL LITERATURE.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR
KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50 (3-4):143-153,
1967.

CRIMINOLOGICAL LITERATURE OFFERS CONTRADICTIONARY
INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CRIME-PRONENESS OF THE WOMAN. H.
JOLY, ASSUMING THE BASIC UNIFORMITY OF HUMAN NATURE,
EMPHASIZES WHAT IS COMMON BETWEEN THE SEXES AND THE
RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MALE FOR FEMALE CRIME. HAGEMANN
SUBSCRIBES TO AN INTERPRETATION SIMILAR TO THAT OF JOLY.
ON THE OTHER HAND, LOMBROSO, AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT,
WULFFEN EMPHASIZE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEXES, IN
PARTICULAR THE LOWER SENSIBILITY OF THE WOMAN. ACCORDING
TO LOMBROSO, THE CRIME-PRONENESS OF THE WOMAN FOLLOWS
FROM HER INFERIORITY AS COMPARED WITH THE MAN.

UNIVERSITAT KIEL
WEST GERMANY

0100047615999

SCHAFER, HERBERT. "ANSTIFTUNG" UND DISTANZ IM TATER-OPFER VERHALTNIS. ("ENCOURAGEMENT" AND DISTANCE IN THE OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(3-4):162-175, 1967.

VICTIMOLOGY DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN THE FICTICIOUS VICTIM, WHO MERELY PRETENDS TO BE A VICTIM, AND THE REAL VICTIM. THE LATTER MAY BE EITHER ACCIDENTAL OR PREDISPOSED. PREDISPOSED VICTIMS INCLUDE PERSONS EXPOSED TO CRIME, SUCH AS THOSE WHO LIVE ISOLATED, HAVE A DANGEROUS PROFESSION, ARE WEALTHY OR POLITICALLY PROMINENT; COOPERATIVE VICTIMS WHO INDUCE CRIME BY THEIR OWN NEGLIGENCE; AND PROVOKING VICTIMS. THE SPATIAL DISTANCE BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND HIS VICTIM IS USUALLY SMALL, WHEREAS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE IS GREAT. MANY INADEQUACIES OF THE CURRENT LAW IN WEST GERMANY RESULT FROM INSUFFICIENT CONSIDERATION OF THE DISTANCE ASPECT.

0100047616999

HELPER, CHRISTIAN. DAS KAVALIERSDELIKT. (CHISELING.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(3-4):175-192, 1967.

CHISELING IMPLIES AN EFFORT TO GET SOMETHING FOR NOTHING WHICH IS GENERALLY AGAINST THE LAW BUT TO WHICH THE ORDINARY CONNOTATIONS AND STIGMA OF THE TERM 'CRIMINAL' DO NOT APPLY. IT INCLUDES WHITE COLLAR CRIMES SUCH AS TAX EVASION, AS WELL AS EVASION OF CUSTOMS DUTY OR FARE AND ENTRANCE FEE, MISUSE OF VENDING MACHINES, REMOVAL OF OBJECTS FROM AN OFFICE OR WORKSHOP, INSURANCE FRAUD, SOUVENIR THEFT, AND APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. RECENTLY THE NOTION OF CHISELING HAS BEEN APPLIED TO EXTRAMARITAL INTERCOURSE, ABORTION, HOMOSEXUALITY, AND DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. ALTHOUGH MASS APPEARANCE OF CHISELING MAY POINT THE WAY TOWARDS NECESSARY LEGAL REFORMS, THE EXTENSION OF THE CONCEPT SHOWS A DANGEROUS TENDENCY TOWARDS A TOLERATION OF CRIME.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIE HANS VON HENTIG 1912-1967. (HANS VON HENTIG'S BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1912-1967.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(3-4):217-230, 1967.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEST GERMAN CRIMINOLOGIST, VON HENTIG, WHICH INCLUDES BOOKS AS WELL AS ARTICLES, IS PRESENTED.

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KRAUSE, WERNER F. J. FREIWILLIGKEIT UND STRAFMILDERUNG ALS UMSTRITTENE PROBLEME BEI DER KASTRATION VON SITTLICHKEITSVERBRECHERN. (CONTROVERSIAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING VOLUNTARY CONSENT AND DIMINISHED PENAL SANCTION IN RELATION TO THE CASTRATION OF SEX OFFENDERS.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(5):240-251, 1967.

BETWEEN 1934 AND 1945, 2,800 STERILIZATIONS OF SEX OFFENDERS WERE CARRIED OUT IN GERMANY. CASTRATION, WHICH UNDER THE NAZI REGIME COULD BE ENFORCED, HAS BEEN VOLUNTARY IN WEST GERMANY SINCE 1945. WHETHER CONSENT TO THE OPERATION IS VOLUNTARY UNDER THE THREAT OF IMPRISONMENT HAS NOT BEEN SATISFACTORILY DETERMINED IN

LEGAL LITERATURE. ADVERSE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES AND FAILURE TO ELIMINATE SEXUAL URGE COMPLETELY ARE FURTHER ARGUMENTS AGAINST CASTRATION. OFFENDERS WHO CONSENT TO THE OPERATION BEFORE TRIAL OFTEN CHANGE THEIR MINDS AFTERWARDS. THEREFORE CASTRATION SHOULD NOT BE RELATED TO THE PROSPECT OF A DIMINISHED PENAL SANCTION. THE DECISION SHOULD AWAIT THE MAIN TRIAL AND SHOULD NOT INFLUENCE THE SENTENCE. AFTER THE SENTENCE, HOWEVER, THE COURT SHOULD BE IN A POSITION TO GRANT PARDON IF CASTRATION IS CARRIED OUT.

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PURVER, JONATHAN MATTHEW. THE LANGUAGE OF MURDER. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 14(5):1306-1311, 1967.

A LEGISLATOR SHOULD EMPLOY EACH WORD IN HIS LEGISLATION TO EXPRESS PRECISE THOUGHT. IF HE RETAINS WORDS WITHOUT EXPRESS PURPOSE, HE MUDDIES THE LAW AND MAKES IT NECESSARY TO GUESS AT LEGISLATIVE INTENT. REMOVAL OF "MALICE AFORETHOUGHT" FROM THE DEFINITION OF MURDER WILL CLARIFY THE LANGUAGE OF THE LAW AND, IN SO DOING, ELIMINATE AN OBSTACLE TO THOUGHT. TO CONTINUE THE USE OF THIS PHRASE IS TO LEGISLATE BY HABIT, NOT BY INTENT. (AUTH.)

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HENNION. LE ROLE DU JUGE DE L'APPLICATION DES PEINES EN MILIEU OUVERT. (THE ROLE OF THE CORRECTION JUDGE IN THE OPEN ENVIRONMENT.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL. 91(2):327-347, 1967.

THE CORRECTIONAL JUDGE (JUGE DE L'APPLICATION DES PEINES) IN FRANCE PRESIDES OVER THE COMMITTEE ON POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE, DECIDES ABOUT AID FOR OFFENDERS BANNED BY COURTS FROM CERTAIN AREAS, SUPERVISES PRISONERS WHO ARE TO BE RELEASED CONDITIONALLY, AND ACTS AS THE HEAD OF THE PROBATION BOARD. HE INTERVENES WITH THE COURTS AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES IN MATTERS CONCERNING PROBATION. ALTHOUGH THE COURTS ALMOST ALWAYS PROVIDE FOR PROBATION FOR SENTENCES RANGING UP TO EIGHT MONTHS, THEY ARE STILL RELUCTANT TO DO SO WITH LONG-TERM SENTENCES OF SEVERAL YEARS. LEGISLATION GOVERNING PROBATION SHOULD BE EXTENDED AND MADE MORE PRECISE. THE FRENCH PROBATION BOARDS, WHICH ARE MUCH MORE OVERLOADED WITH CASES THAN ARE THOSE IN OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES, SHOULD RECEIVE GREATER FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

TRIBUNAL DE LA SEINE
PARIS, FRANCE

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BRANDO, SERGE. LA REMUNERATION DU TRAVAIL PENITENTIAIRE EN DROIT COMPARÉ. (REMUNERATION OF PRISON WORK IN COMPARATIVE LAW.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL. 91(2): 359-370, 1967.

IN JAPAN, GREECE, TURKEY, AND, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, WEST GERMANY, THE WHOLE PRODUCT OF THE PRISONER'S WORK BELONGS TO THE STATE. IN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES, PRISON WORK IS PART OF THE CORRECTION TREATMENT, AND THE PRISONER CONSEQUENTLY ENJOYS THE RIGHT OF REMUNERATION. WHEREAS IN MEXICO AND CHILE PRISONERS MAY WORK AS THEY CHOOSE, IN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES THEIR PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO PRISON REGULATIONS. ALTHOUGH THE REMUNERATION IS FREQUENTLY LOWER THAN THAT OBTAINED ON THE FREE MARKET,

IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, SUCH AS THE NETHERLANDS, THE TWO SETS OF WAGES ARE THE SAME. MOST STATES DENY THE PRISONER THE RIGHT OF FREE DISPOSITION OF HIS INCOME. FOR EXAMPLE, DEDUCTIONS ARE MADE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PRISON ESTABLISHMENT. IN OTHER CASES, A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE IS SET ASIDE AS A RESERVE OR MAY BE USED ONLY FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES. LACK OF FACILITIES AND INADEQUATE COOPERATION BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY ARE THE PRINCIPAL OBSTACLES TO PRISON WORK EVEN IN THE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE MOST ADVANCED TECHNICALLY. IN FRANCE, ONLY 40 PERCENT OF THE PRISONERS WORK, THUS LIMITING THE GOVERNMENT'S RECOVERY OF THE PRISON EXPENDITURES AND ITS ABILITY TO COMPENSATE VICTIMS OF CRIME FOR THE DAMAGES THEY INCUR.

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MARCHAL, ANDRE. DE L'ETAT DE LEGITIME DEFENSE EN DROIT PENAL BELGE. (THE STATE OF LEGITIMATE DEFENSE IN BELGIAN PENAL LAW.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(10): 943-994, 1967.

THE CURRENT PROVISIONS OF THE PENAL CODE OF BELGIUM CONCERNING LEGITIMATE SELF-DEFENSE NEED REFORM. THE CONCEPT OF LEGITIMATE DEFENSE SHOULD BE CONSTRUED TO JUSTIFY EVEN SUCH ACTS AS HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT, AS WELL AS ARBITRARY DETENTION AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS. THE PERSON EXERCISING HIS RIGHT TO DEFEND HIMSELF, HOWEVER, SHOULD DO SO IN A MANNER PROPORTIONATE TO THE ATTACK. HE SHOULD ALSO EFFICIENTLY EMPLOY THE LEAST DANGEROUS MEANS AT HIS DISPOSAL. ARTICLE 416 OF THE BELGIAN CODE SHOULD BE MODIFIED ACCORDING TO THESE PRINCIPLES, AND ARTICLE 417 SHOULD BE ABROGATED.

0100047623999

CHINGCUANGCO, PRIMITIVO D. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PHILIPPINE MILITARY JUSTICE. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 37(27-100-37):127-156, 1967.

FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AS DEFINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARE LEGALLY SAFEGUARDED UNDER THE PRESENT MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMED FORCES AND THE COURTS-MARTIAL HAVE CONSCIENTIOUSLY WORKED TO PREVENT INFRINGEMENT OF THESE RIGHTS. HOWEVER, A FURTHER EXPANSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MILITARY JUSTICE IS NECESSARY. THE EXISTING ARTICLES OF WAR SHOULD BE REVISED FOR THIS, AND THE PROGRESSIVE TRENDS IN THE MILITARY JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND SHOULD BE USED AS GUIDES TO EXPANDING DUE PROCESS IN MILITARY LAW. THE RECENTLY DRAFTED "ARTICLES OF MILITARY JUSTICE," WHICH WOULD REVISE THE ARTICLES OF WAR, ARE INTENDED TO INSURE MAXIMUM JUSTICE CONSISTENT WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE, LAW AND ORDER, AND THE EXERCISE OF MILITARY FUNCTIONS.

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FONTANELLA, DAVID A. PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION: THE PERSONAL PRIVILEGES. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 37(27-100-37):157-209, 1967.

THE PRIVILEGE OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MILITARY IS BASED ON COMMON LAW AND REFLECTS THE GREAT IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY IN CERTAIN RELATIONS, AS BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND CLIENT AND BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE. IN MANY CASES THE VALUE OF THIS RIGHT FAR OUTWEIGHS THE PROBATIVE VALUE OF EVIDENCE WHICH

VIOLATES THIS PRIVILEGE. THE CONFUSION DUE TO THE COMPLEX SET OF RULES ATTENDING THE PRIVILEGE CONTRIBUTES TO THE DISPARAGEMENT OF ALL THE PRIVILEGES AND OBSCURES THE REQUISITE OF CONFIDENTIALITY. MILITARY COURTS HAVE ADHERED RATHER RIGIDLY TO THE COMMON LAW PRIVILEGE ACCORDED BOTH SPOUSES AND ATTORNEYS. ALTHOUGH EXTENSIVE REFORM IS NOT INDICATED, THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE SUGGESTED TO RECONCILE CURRENT PRACTICE WITH THE UNDERLYING JUSTIFICATION OF THE RULES: (1) THERE SHOULD BE NO COMPLETE PROHIBITION AGAINST COMPELLING AN INJURED SPOUSE TO TESTIFY WHEN IT APPEARS THAT THE DEFENDANT MAY EXERCISE CONTROL OVER THE FORMER'S VOLITION OR WHEN THE CRIME IS SERIOUS; (2) A SIMPLE DISCLAIMER BY THE ATTORNEY SHOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO DENY MILITARY PERSONNEL THE BENEFITS OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, ESPECIALLY DURING THE EARLY INVESTIGATORY PROCESSES BEFORE COUNSEL HAS BEEN APPOINTED.

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BEATTIE, RONALD M. A SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED CRIMINAL STATISTICS. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(2):12-19, 1967.

TO DEVELOP WITHIN A STATE AN ADEQUATE CRIMINAL STATISTICS SYSTEM WHICH WILL INDICATE THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS AND THE STEPS BY WHICH THEY ARE HANDLED, IT IS NECESSARY TO COLLECT PERTINENT DATA FROM LOCAL PROSECUTORS, POLICE, COURTS, PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LEVELS. IN THE UNITED STATES, ONLY CALIFORNIA HAS ATTEMPTED TO COLLECT COMPLETE DATA ON ALL PHASES OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. THE FOLLOWING STEPS IN THE DIRECTION OF ACHIEVING A COMPLETE DATA SYSTEM ARE PROPOSED FOR THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU: (1) A PILOT STUDY SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO DEVELOP INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER REPORTING FROM THE POINT OF ARREST; (2) STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR MEASURING RECIDIVISM FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF OFFENDERS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED; (3) SYSTEMATIC STUDIES SHOULD BE MADE TO DEVELOP SUBCLASSIFICATIONS OF OFFENSES BASED ON DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS; (4) IDENTIFICATION RECORDS SHOULD BE INTEGRATED WITH STATISTICAL DATA; (5) MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED ON MISDEMEANANTS; (6) REPORTING OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM SHOULD BE EXTENDED; AND (7) DATA ON APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES SHOULD BE INTEGRATED WITH KNOWN INFORMATION ON CONVICTED OFFENDERS.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047626999

SAGARIN, EDWARD. INVITATION TO AN INVASION: SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE INVASION OF PRIVACY. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(2):20-31, 1967.

SOME INSTANCES OF LEGAL OR SOCIAL "INVASION OF PRIVACY" MAY BE SEEN AS HAVING BEEN STRUCTURED BY THE VICTIM IN ORDER THAT HE WILL BE APPREHENDED OR THAT MATTERS PRIVATE TO HIM WILL BE MADE PUBLIC. NUMEROUS EXAMPLES MAY BE CITED OF INDIVIDUALS WHO, FEELING GUILTY ABOUT THEIR BEHAVIOR YET FEARING CONFESSION, DELIBERATELY CREATE A SITUATION IN WHICH THEY WILL BE DISCOVERED. THE INVITATION TO INVASION OF PRIVACY IS OFTEN SEEN IN MATTERS PERTAINING TO ABERRANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OR OTHER DEVIANT BEHAVIOR THAT MAY RESULT FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES. IT MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO A VARIETY OF CAUSES: DESIRE TO MAKE A PERSONAL ISSUE A SOCIAL ONE;

FRUSTRATION BECAUSE ONE IS IGNORED; NEED FOR PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL OR REJECTION. BECAUSE A PERSON HAS INVITED THIS INTRUSION HE IS ALL THE MORE IN NEED OF PROTECTION FROM HIMSELF AND FROM THOSE WHO VICTIMIZE HIM.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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GALVIN, RAYMOND T. A STUDY OF COMPARATIVE POLICE ADMINISTRATION. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(2):32-39, 1967.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLICE ADMINISTRATIONS IS NECESSARY TO ASSESS THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF POLITICAL STABILITY AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE POLICE IS A BASICALLY DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION. THIS METHOD OF STUDY FACES DIFFICULTIES SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN COMPARING DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT: THE FORMAL INSTITUTIONS OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS ARE OUTWARDLY INCOMPARABLE. TO DEAL WITH THIS, POLITICAL SCIENTISTS HAVE DEVELOPED RESEARCH METHODS DESIGNED TO EMPHASIZE THE PERFORMANCE OF FUNCTION AND INFORMAL ARRANGEMENTS. SINCE THE PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE TWO TYPES OF SYSTEMS ARE SIMILAR, INVESTIGATION OF COMPARATIVE POLICE ADMINISTRATION MAY BENEFIT BY THE USE OF SIMILAR TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING: DEVELOPMENT OF MORE REPRESENTATIVE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES; DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADEQUATE SET OF CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS; AND CONSTRUCTION OF MEANINGFUL HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED EMPIRICALLY. SOME AREAS FOR STUDY INCLUDE POLICE LEADERSHIP AND ELITES AND CENTRALIZATION VERSUS DECENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION. THE SOLUTION TO SOME OF THE PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE FOUND IN THE POLICE SYSTEMS ABROAD.

SCHOOL OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY
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EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

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SCHULTZ, CHRISTINE G., ALLEN, HARRY E. INMATE AND NON-INMATE ATTITUDES TOWARD PUNITIVENESS. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(2):40-45, 1967.

TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT INMATES OR PERSONS WHO HAD EXPERIENCED THE NEGATIVE SANCTIONS OF SOCIAL CONTROL WOULD BE LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE IN THE DETERRENT OR CONTROLLING EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT THAN WOULD NON-INMATES, A STRUCTURED SCHEDULE WAS ADMINISTERED TO A POPULATION OF 394 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND INCARCERATED GIRLS AND WOMEN. THE BASIC ASSUMPTION OF THIS STUDY WAS THAT DIFFERENTIALS IN PUNITIVENESS ARE THE RESULT OF CONTACT WITH THE PROCESSES OF JUSTICE AND THE PENAL SYSTEM. THE DATA STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE ASSUMPTION AND THE FORMULATED HYPOTHESIS. THE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE INCARCERATED AND THE NON-INCARCERATED SAMPLES ON "PUNITIVENESS" SCORES SUGGESTS THAT CONTACT WITH THE PENAL SYSTEM REDUCES PUNITIVE TENDENCIES. AGING IS A FACTOR IN REDUCING PUNITIVE ATTITUDES: THE MORE EDUCATED THE INDIVIDUAL IS, THE LESS PUNITIVE HE IS LIKELY TO BE; INDIVIDUALS INCARCERATED FOR MORE VIOLENT CRIMES ARE LESS PUNITIVE; AND INCARCERATED JUVENILES WERE SLIGHTLY MORE PUNITIVE THAN INCARCERATED ADULTS. THE INTERACTION OF (1) THE SEVERITY OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS, (2) THE IMPACT OF CONTACT, AND (3) EXPERIENCE WITH THE PROCESSES OF THE

LEGAL SYSTEM PRODUCES A TOLERANCE IN THE INDIVIDUAL, ENABLING HIM TO DEVELOP RATIONALIZATIONS FOR DEALING WITH SOCIETY'S CONTEMPT WHICH ARE MANIFESTED IN LESS PUNITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD OTHERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

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U. S. PRISONS BUREAU. NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS. EXECUTIONS 1930-1966. NPS BULLETIN, NUMBER 41, APRIL 1967. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967. 13 P.

IN THIS REPORT INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON ALL PRISONERS EXECUTED UNDER CIVIL AUTHORITY FROM 1930 THROUGH 1966. IN ADDITION, FOR THE YEARS 1960-1966, DATA ARE PRESENTED ON PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH, PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY MEANS OTHER THAN EXECUTION, AND PRISONERS WHO WERE UNDER THE DEATH SENTENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR. THE ONE PRISONER EXECUTED IN 1966 WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDER; HE WAS A WHITE MALE, 30 YEARS OF AGE, AND WAS EXECUTED IN OKLAHOMA. (AUTH. ED.) PARTIAL CONTENTS: EXECUTION CARRIED OUT IN ONE JURISDICTION; METHOD OF EXECUTION; OFFENSE, RACE, SEX, AND AGE; ELAPSED TIME FROM SENTENCE OF DEATH TO EXECUTION; PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN 1966; PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH AT THE CLOSE OF 1966; MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH 1960-1966; MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

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EDWARDS, H. LYNN. THE EFFECTS OF MIRANDA ON THE WORK OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 5(4):159-172, 1967.

ALTHOUGH IT IS TOO EARLY TO SPECULATE ON THE SPECIFIC EFFECTS THAT THE MIRANDA RULES WILL HAVE ON THE MANY ASPECTS OF FBI WORK, SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ARE POSSIBLE. MIRANDA AND ITS PREDECESSORS HAVE MADE IT NECESSARY FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TO FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE BASIC POLICY OF THE FBI. THE PUBLIC MAY BE COMPELLED TO COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MAY REQUIRE THAT POLICE RECEIVE THE SALARY, TOOLS, AND TRAINING NECESSARY FOR PROFESSIONAL SELF-RESPECT AND EFFECTIVENESS. FOR YEARS THE FBI HAS GIVEN TO ANY SUSPECT OR ARRESTED PERSON THE WARNING OF RIGHTS REQUIRED BY MIRANDA, BUT THE DECISION HAS GENERATED A REFINEMENT OF PROCEDURE. MIRANDA HAS INDICATED THE NEED FOR PROSECUTORS TO BECOME MORE CONCERNED WITH THE TRAINING, GUIDANCE, AND COUNSELING OF THE POLICE. PROBLEMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESENTED BY THE MIRANDA DECISION INCLUDE: (1) SEPARATING THOSE PERSONS TO WHOM WARNINGS MUST BE GIVEN AND FROM WHOM A WAIVER MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THOSE FOR WHOM THERE IS NO SUCH REQUIREMENT; (2) GIVING THE WARNING AND PROVING IN COURT THAT IT WAS GIVEN; AND (3) OBTAINING THE WAIVER AND PROVING IN COURT THAT IT WAS OBTAINED.

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PAEZ, CARLOS H. LA CONDUCTA ANTISOCIAL JUVENIL DEL INDIGENA Y EL MESTIZO EN EL ECUADOR. (ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF INDIAN AND MESTIZO JUVENILES IN ECUADOR.) BOLETIN DEL INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DEL NINO, 40(159):560-565, 1966.

INDIAN MINORS IN ECUADOR, PREDOMINANTLY FROM FAMILIES OF TENANT FARMERS, SHOW A NEGLIGIBLE RATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AS LONG AS THEY ARE CONFINED TO THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT. WHEN TRANSFERRED TO CITIES, THEY ACQUIRE THE DELINQUENCY HABITS OF URBAN SLUM RESIDENTS. THEFT IS ESPECIALLY COMMON AMONG MINORS EMPLOYED AS DOMESTIC SERVANTS WHO USUALLY DO NOT RECEIVE ANY WAGES. THE PERCENTAGE OF THE MALADJUSTED IS GENERALLY HIGHER AMONG THE MESTIZOS WHO MOSTLY ORIGINATE FROM URBAN SLUMS. CHILDREN RAISED IN BROKEN HOMES SEE EXAMPLES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN THEIR PARENTS. GIRLS BECOME EASY VICTIMS OF PROSTITUTION BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 20. A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF MESTIZO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN. THE NEW LEGISLATION AIMS AT THE AMELIORATION OF THIS CRIMINOGENEOUS SITUATION BY INCREASING PENAL SANCTIONS AGAINST FAMILY OFFENSES.

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PLANNING AND COORDINATION IN PREVENTION. INTERNATIONAL CHILD WELFARE REVIEW, 21(1/2):5-40, 1967.

THE 12TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENT AND SOCIALLY MALADJUSTED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WAS HELD NEAR OSLO, NORWAY IN APRIL 1967. THE THEME OF THE SESSION WAS "PLANNING AND COORDINATION IN THE FIELD OF CHILD WELFARE TO PREVENT OR DECREASE JUVENILE MALADJUSTMENT AND DELINQUENCY." PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES INCLUDED GREAT BRITAIN, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SPAIN, AND AUSTRALIA. THREE DISCUSSION GROUPS EACH CONSIDERED ONE ASPECT OF THE THEME: (1) PLANNING AND COORDINATION; (2) EVALUATION; AND (3) COMMUNICATION. THE FIRST DISCUSSION COVERED DEFINITION, POLICY-MAKING, PROGRAMMING, SETTING OF PRIORITIES, AND COORDINATION. COORDINATION OF THE VARIOUS DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CHILD WELFARE EFFORTS WAS CONSIDERED A VERY IMPORTANT BUT DIFFICULT TASK IN ALL COUNTRIES. THE SECOND DISCUSSION CENTERED AROUND RESEARCH ON WAYS TO DEVELOP IN CHILDREN THE CAPACITY TO COPE WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT. IT ALSO STRESSED DIRECTING FEEDBACK OF THE RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH TO PERSONS IN A POSITION TO USE THE RESULTS, SUCH AS ADMINISTRATORS, POLITICIANS, EDUCATORS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS. IT WAS AGREED THAT CLOSER LINKS WERE NEEDED BETWEEN RESEARCH ON NORMAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATIONAL METHODS AND THAT ON DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE THIRD DISCUSSION EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR COOPERATION AMONG HEALTH SERVICES, THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS WHICH CAUSE MALADJUSTMENT. SINCE THE FOCUS OF THE SESSION WAS ON PLANNING, MUCH TIME WAS GIVEN TO THE PRECISE MEANINGS AND IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH CONCEPTS AS DELINQUENCY, PREVENTION, AND MALADJUSTMENT AND TO DEFINING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN. CONTENTS: EDITORIAL; INTRODUCTORY REPORT BY J. O. JOHNSTON; REPORTS OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS; CONCLUDING REPORT, BY J. O. JOHNSTON.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE
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NIEDERHOFFER, ARTHUR. BEHIND THE SHIELD: THE POLICE IN URBAN SOCIETY. GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY, 1967. 242 P. \$5.95.

SINCE THE ONSET OF SOCIAL UNREST AND CONFLICT IN THE UNITED STATES, THE ROLE OF THE POLICE HAS ASSUMED VITAL SIGNIFICANCE AND ITS PUBLIC VISIBILITY HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY. POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL DISTURBANCES, THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE OVER CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS AND POLICE OPPOSITION TO RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS HAVE BEEN CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES CONCERNING THE POLICE, ESPECIALLY IN NEW YORK CITY. ATTEMPTS BY YOUNGER SUPERIOR OFFICERS TO PROFESSIONALIZE THE POLICE FORCE HAVE MET WITH RESISTANCE FROM THE CONSERVATIVE DEFENDERS OF TRADITIONAL POLICE MORES. THIS INTERNAL CONFLICT, COMPOUNDED BY CHANGES IN LAW AND LEGAL PROCEDURE, HAS CREATED CONFUSION FOR THE POLICEMAN WHO FEELS THREATENED AND UNFAIRLY TREATED. THE RESULTING CYNICISM, PESSIMISM, AND RESENTMENT, COMBINED WITH THE OCCUPATIONAL ANOMIE OF THE POLICE SUBCULTURE AND POSSIBLY ALSO WITH CERTAIN PERSONALITY TRAITS WHICH PREDISPOSE THE POLICEMAN TO HIS OCCUPATION, CAN BE DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THE POWER AND OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED HIM TO "ACT OUT" THESE UNDERLYING ORIENTATIONS. CORRUPTION WITHIN THE POLICE FORCE IS NORMAL AND PROBABLY INEVITABLE THOUGH SOME CONTROL IS POSSIBLE. THE RECORD OF THE POLICE IN CIVIL RIGHTS HAS IMPROVED GREATLY ALTHOUGH THEIR PUBLIC IMAGE AMONG MINORITY GROUPS HAS NOT.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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NEW YORK (STATE). CORRECTION DEPARTMENT. RECEPTION CENTER RESEARCH PROJECT 1967. REPORT ON THE PROJECT TO STUDY AND EVALUATE THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION RECEPTION CENTER FOR MALE YOUTHS, 16 THROUGH 20 YEARS OLD. NEW YORK, 1967, 97 P.

THIS PROJECT WAS DESIGNED BY THE NEW YORK CORRECTION DEPARTMENT RECEPTION CENTER TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC PRINCIPLES OF STUDY, CLASSIFICATION, AND ANALYSIS BY ASSESSING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN REHABILITATING THE YOUNG MALE OFFENDER. THE CENTER, WHICH RECEIVES MALE YOUTHS 16 TO 20 YEARS OLD, IS A DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY BASED ON USING THESE PRINCIPLES AS A PRELUDE TO TREATMENT. THIS FIRST REPORT CONTAINS A BASIC PLAN FOR CONDUCTING AN OVERALL STUDY OF THE FIRST 20 YEARS OF THE CENTER'S OPERATION, INVOLVING MORE THAN 32, 500 NEW COMMITMENTS OF MALE YOUTH. SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ARE THAT: 17 YEAR OLDS CONSTITUTE THE LARGEST SINGLE AGE GROUP OF NEW COMMITMENTS; THE ANNUAL VOLUME OF NEW COMMITMENTS ROSE 63.2 PERCENT FROM THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD (1945-1950) TO THE LAST ONE (1960-1965); THROUGHOUT THE STUDY PERIOD, METROPOLITAN AREAS PROVIDED ABOUT 87 PERCENT OF NEW COMMITMENTS BUT THE POST-WAR MIGRATION TO THE SUBURBS RESULTED IN A DISPROPORTIONATE RISE IN COMMITMENTS FROM THOSE AREAS; THE TWO LARGEST GROUPS WERE FELONY CONVICTIONS (44.3 PERCENT) AND ADJUDICATIONS AS YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS (31.4 PERCENT); AND 85 PERCENT WERE TRANSFERRED TO REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT WHILE LESS THAN 10 PERCENT WERE PLACED IN PRISONS. SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE SAMPLE OF 220 1960 RELEASES SELECTED FOR FOLLOW-UP STUDY WERE CONVICTED OF NEW FELONIES; ONE-FOURTH HAD MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS; ANOTHER FOURTH HAD NO FURTHER RECORD OF CRIMINAL CHARGES; AND THE REST HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN PAROLE VIOLATION OR WERE CONVICTED OF A LESSER OFFENSE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STUDY BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR

DISTINCT PHASES: ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS;
EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT AND CUSTODY;
EVALUATION OF PAROLE SUPERVISION; AND DETERMINATION OF
COMMUNITY SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AND RECIDIVISM.

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GOLDSTEIN, ALVIN H., JR. MIRANDA V. ARIZONA: A REPLY TO
SENATOR ERVIN. AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY. 5(4):173-
177, 1967.

OVERRULING BY LEGISLATION OR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
SUCH DECISIONS AS MIRANDA V. ARIZONA WILL NOT SAFEGUARD
"THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF SOCIETY." SOCIETY IS
COMPRISED OF INDIVIDUALS AND THE COURTS REMAIN THE SOLE
MEANS BY WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL CAN PROTECT HIS RIGHTS.
DECISIONS SUCH AS MIRANDA DO NOT, AS SOME MAINTAIN,
EVINCE A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE; THE EFFECTS OF
MIRANDA HAVE BEEN NOT TO "HANDCUFF THE POLICE" BUT TO
RAISE THE STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED
STATES. SENATOR ERVIN'S AMENDMENT AND PROPOSED STATUTE
WOULD RETURN TO THE TRIAL JUDGE THE VAST AREA OF
DISCRETION HE POSSESSED BEFORE THE ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA
DECISIONS. CONTRARY TO SENATOR ERVIN'S CLAIM THAT RECENT
COURT RULINGS HAVE JEOPARDIZED PUBLIC SAFETY, PRESENT
EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THE RATE OF CONVICTIONS WILL NOT
DECREASE BECAUSE OF MIRANDA. THE EXTRA-LEGAL PRE-TRIAL
CONDUCT OF THE POLICE PRIOR TO THESE RULINGS WAS
CONVERTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTO AN
INQUISITORIAL SYSTEM; SUPREME COURT RULINGS HAVE
STRENGTHENED THE CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

MARIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA

0100047637999

SCOTT, GEORGE D. THE PRISONER OF SOCIETY: A PSYCHOSOCIAL
STUDY OF CAPTIVE MAN. ADDRESS TO THE MCGILL PSYCHOLOGY
CLUB, MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 10, 1966. KINGSTON, ONTARIO,
1966. 18 P.

THE PRISON INMATE EXPERIENCES THE LOSS OF HIS FREEDOM,
INDIVIDUALITY, POSSESSIONS, PRIVACY, AND COMMUNICABILITY.
IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL
EXPERIENCES OF THE INMATE ARE MODIFIED TO PRODUCE
ALTERATIONS IN BEHAVIOR TYPIFIED BY ABERRANT EMOTIONAL
AND MENTAL PHENOMENA PECULIAR TO MAN IN CAPTIVITY. THESE
SYNDROMES CAN BE EXPLAINED BY SEVERE DISTURBANCES IN THE
OFFENDER'S SOCIAL VALUE SYSTEM. THEY ARE CHARACTERIZED
BY HATE, AGGRESSION, FRUSTRATION, AND HOPELESSNESS; AND
REBELLIOUSNESS AND EMOTIONAL ISOLATION RESULTING FROM
REPEATED CHILDHOOD DISAPPOINTMENTS. THE PRISON CULTURE
REFLECTS THESE FORCES BY FREQUENT ERUPTIONS OF TYPES OF
BEHAVIOR WHICH ARE MORE PRIMITIVE THAN PSYCHIATRIC AND
MORE PROTECTIVE AND PATHOLOGICAL THAN PURPOSEFUL. THE
CAPTIVE MIND MUST BE UNDERSTOOD IF REHABILITATION IS TO
BE SUCCESSFUL.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE
PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE FUNCTIONS. STANDARDS RELATING TO
PROVIDING DEFENSE SERVICES. CHICAGO, 1967. 66 P., APP.
(PROJECT ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
TENTATIVE DRAFT) \$2.00.

THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROVIDING LEGAL DEFENSE SERVICES ARE PRESENTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE FUNCTIONS. THE TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE ASSIGNED COUNSEL SYSTEMS, DEFENDER SYSTEMS, TYPES OF PROCEEDINGS, ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE, AND OFFER AND WAIVER OF COUNSEL.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1155 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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U. S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. RUNNINGAWAYNESS, BY SANDER H. FOGEL. ADDRESS TO CITYWIDE CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 16, 1966. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967. NO PAGING. (FDA PUBLICATION NO. 38) \$.20

DRUG ABUSE AND ADDICTION ARE GROWING PROBLEMS, AFFECTING INCREASINGLY LARGE NUMBERS OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNGER CHILDREN. A CONCERTED EFFORT TO ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS; EDUCATION; AND PSYCHOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING ARE NEEDED TO REVERSE THIS TREND. EDUCATION MUST BE DIRECTED PRIMARILY AT THE YOUNG THROUGH THE SCHOOL, THE CHURCH, THE MASS MEDIA, AND THE FAMILY. PARENTS MUST LEARN TO UNDERSTAND AND COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR CHILDREN, TEACH CHILDREN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF DRUG MISUSE, AND PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH A LOVING AND SECURE FAMILY LIFE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

0100047640999

NAGEL, STUART S. DISPARITIES IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 14(5):1272-1305, 1967.

TO STUDY DISPARITIES IN THE HANDLING OF DEFENDANTS AND SUSPECTS WITH DIFFERENT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AT ALL STAGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, DATA WERE ANALYZED FROM A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE OF 11,258 STATE AND FEDERAL CASES. TWO TYPES OF CRIMES, ASSAULT AND LARCENY, WERE ANALYZED IN DETAIL AS THESE ARE THE MOST FREQUENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY RESPECTIVELY. FURTHER, THEY ARE COMMITTED BY A VARIETY OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. DATA WERE ORGANIZED TO REVEAL DIFFERENCES AMONG THE DEFENDANTS (WITH RESPECT TO ECONOMIC CLASS, SEX, RACE, AGE, EDUCATION) AND AMONG THE COURTS (URBAN OR RURAL, REGION OF COUNTRY, STATE OR FEDERAL). TO SUMMARIZE THE DISPARITIES FOUND AT ALL LEVELS OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS, DEFENDANTS WERE GROUPED INTO THREE CATEGORIES: THE DISADVANTAGED (INDIGENTS, NEGROES, AND THE LESS EDUCATED); THE PATERNALIZED (JUVENILES AND FEMALES); AND THE INDUSTRIALIZED (NORTHERN AND URBAN); THE STAGES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WERE ALSO GROUPED INTO THREE CATEGORIES. SIGNIFICANT DISPARITIES IN ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE WERE FOUND. SOME OF THESE MAY BE SOCIALLY JUSTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF APPROPRIATE TREATMENT, BUT MOST OF THEM ARE NOT.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. LAW CENTER. BAIL REFORM IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, BY RICHARD R. MOLLEUR. FINAL REPORT OF THE D. C. BAIL PROJECT. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1966. 99 P., APP.

FOR MANY YEARS THE TRADITIONAL FINANCIAL BAIL SYSTEM HAS BEEN CRITICIZED FOR FAILING TO PREVENT UNNECESSARY OR OVERLY LONG PRE-TRIAL DETENTION AND FOR DISCRIMINATING UNJUSTLY AGAINST THE INDIGENT. FOLLOWING THE 1961 EXPERIMENT IN NEW YORK WITH USE OF RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE IN LIEU OF BAIL, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAIL PROJECT WAS INSTITUTED TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF RELEASE ON PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE BASED ON VERIFICATION THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD SUFFICIENTLY STRONG TIES TO THE COMMUNITY. THE PROJECT'S ACTIVITY CENTERED AROUND THE PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM: INTERVIEWING AND VERIFYING DEFENDANTS' SUITABILITY FOR A PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE RECOMMENDATION. IN ADDITION TO DAILY IN-COURT ACTIVITY, THE STAFF CONDUCTED EVALUATIVE RESEARCH AND PROGRAMS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT BAIL REFORM. IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF OPERATION THE BAIL PROJECT INTERVIEWED 5,144 DEFENDANTS AND RECOMMENDED 2,528 (49 PERCENT) FOR RELEASE. 97 PERCENT OF WHOM HONORED THE PROMISE TO RETURN TO COURT. THIS LOW RATE OF DELINQUENCY INDICATES THAT NON-FINANCIAL PRE-TRIAL RELEASE IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE TRADITIONAL BAIL SYSTEM. CALCULATION OF THE COSTS OF HOLDING DEFENDANTS IN JAIL WHILE THEY AWAIT TRIAL DEMONSTRATED THAT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS COULD BE SAVED BY PRE-TRIAL RELEASE.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100047642999

CHRISTIANSEN, KARL O. COLLABORATORS WITH THE GERMANS IN DENMARK DURING WORLD WAR II. IN: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS: A TYPOLOGY, ED. BY MARSHALL B. CLINARD AND RICHARD QUINNEY. NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, 1967, P. 231-246. \$7.95

AFTER WORLD WAR II OVER 14,000 PERSONS IN DENMARK WERE CONVICTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RETROACTIVE LAW WHICH MADE "COLLABORATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES INJURIOUS TO THE STATE" CRIMINAL ACTS. THE CRIMES INCLUDED MURDERS AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, THREATS, AND ENDANGERING THE PUBLIC, AS WELL AS SOME PROPERTY OFFENSES. DATA FROM INTERVIEWS WITH 2,967 COLLABORATORS DRAWN FROM THREE POPULATION GROUPS (NAZIS, NON-NAZIS, AND GERMAN MINORITY GROUPS) INDICATE THAT GROUP RESISTANCE TO COLLABORATION WITH THE OCCUPYING POWER VARIES: RESISTANCE WAS PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT IN THE GERMAN MINORITY, LIMITED IN THE DANISH NAZI POPULATION, AND GREATEST AMONG THE NON-NAZIS. IT WAS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT GROUP RESISTANCE NOT ONLY AFFECTS THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINALITY BUT ALSO EXERTS AN INFLUENCE ON WHO BECOMES A CRIMINAL: THE GREATER THE GROUP RESISTANCE THE HIGHER THE RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF SOCIAL DEVIATIONS AMONG THOSE WHO IGNORE THE DEMANDS OF THE GROUP. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY INDICATED THAT RECIDIVISM RATES WERE LOW (11 PERCENT). THE STUDY ALSO SHOWED THAT: (1) THE FREQUENCY OF RECIDIVISM DECREASES WITH AGE; (2) RECIDIVISM IS HIGHER IN URBAN AREAS; AND (3) RATES OF RECIDIVISM DIFFER FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF COLLABORATORS. DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUBJECTS INTO THOSE PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED AND THOSE WITHOUT A CRIMINAL RECORD INDICATED THAT, ALTHOUGH RECIDIVISM WAS GREATER AMONG THOSE CONVICTED BEFORE THEIR

COLLABORATION, RECIDIVISM RATES WERE LOWER THAN EXPECTED FOR THOSE WITH PRIOR RECORDS AND HIGHER THAN EXPECTED FOR THOSE WITHOUT A CRIMINAL HISTORY.

0100047643999

GEIS, GILBERT. WHITE COLLAR CRIME: THE HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ANTITRUST CASES OF 1961. IN: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS: A TYPOLOGY, ED. BY MARSHALL B. CLINARD AND RICHARD QUINNEY. NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, 1967, P.139-151. \$7.95

AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1961 ANTITRUST CONSPIRACY IN THE HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BE USED TO TEST AND EVALUATE EARLIER SPECULATIONS AND HYPOTHESES ABOUT WHITE COLLAR CRIME. THE ACTS OF THIS CONSPIRACY WERE FLAGRANT CRIMINAL OFFENSES PATENTLY IN CONTRADICTION WITH THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT OF 1890 WHICH PROSCRIBED PRICEFIXING. THE BUSINESS MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CONSPIRACY WERE WELL AWARE OF THE ILLEGALITY OF THEIR ACTIONS BUT FELT THAT THESE ACTIONS WERE NOT "CRIMINAL" OR "INMORAL" SINCE NO ONE WAS INJURED AND EXPLAINED THEIR OFFENSES IN TERMS OF PRESSURES WITHIN THE CORPORATION. A CONJUNCTION OF FACTORS WAS PREREQUISITE TO THE CONSPIRATORS' PARTICIPATION IN THE VIOLATIONS: (1) THEY PERCEIVED THAT PERSONAL, OR PROFESSIONAL GAIN WOULD ACCRUE FROM SUCH BEHAVIOR; (2) THEY WERE ABLE TO JUSTIFY THE BEHAVIOR IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THEIR LAW-ABIDING AND RESPECTABLE SELF-IMAGE; AND (3) MARKET CONDITIONS DETERIORATED WHILE CORPORATE PRESSURES REMAINED CONSTANT.

0100047644999

MCCAGHY, CHARLES H. CHILD MOLESTERS: A STUDY OF THEIR CAREERS AS DEVIANTS. IN: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS: A TYPOLOGY, ED. BY MARSHALL B. CLINARD AND RICHARD QUINNEY. NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, 1967, P. 75-88. \$7.95

CHILD MOLESTERS, BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THEIR OFFENSES, ARE SINGLED OUT AS OBJECTS OF SPECIAL LEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CONCERN IN THE UNITED STATES. STATUTES IN MANY STATES PROVIDE INCREASED PENALTIES FOR SEX OFFENSES WHEN A CHILD IS INVOLVED. TO DEMONSTRATE THAT A TYPOLOGY OF MOLESTERS BASED ON OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS IS POSSIBLE AND TO TEST HYPOTHESES CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIETAL REACTION AGAINST DEVIANCE AND THE WAYS IN WHICH MOLESTERS VERBALLY COPE WITH THAT REACTION, A STUDY WAS MADE OF 181 MOLESTERS IN WISCONSIN, 124 OF WHICH WERE INCARCERATED AND 57 ON PROBATION. OFFICIAL RECORDS AND INTERVIEWS PROVIDED DATA ON OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTIVES, PRE-OFFENSE BEHAVIOR, AND ATTITUDES OF THE OFFENDER. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE RANGE OF MOLESTERS' INTERACTION WITH CHILDREN WAS RELATED TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR OFFENSE. MOST MOLESTERS WERE AT LEAST CASUALLY ACQUAINTED WITH THEIR VICTIMS; OVERT COERCION GENERALLY WAS NOT INVOLVED; IN 49 PERCENT OF THE CASES INTERACTION BETWEEN THE CHILD AND THE MOLESTER PRIOR TO THE OFFENSE WAS OF A NON-SEXUAL NATURE. VERBALIZED MOTIVES FOR THE OFFENSE VARIED WITH THE TYPE OF OFFENSE, THE AGE AND SEX OF VICTIMS, AND THE AMOUNT OF COERCION. MOTIVES VERBALIZED BY OFFENDERS ARE CHANGED IN RESPONSE TO SOCIETAL REACTION, ESPECIALLY UNDER PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. FEW MOLESTERS ATTRIBUTED TO OTHER MOLESTERS' MOTIVES SIMILAR TO THEIR OWN. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE WHETHER MOLESTERS WARRANT SPECIAL HANDLING IN

THE CORRECTIONAL AND TREATMENT PROCESSES.

0100047645999

CLINARD, MARSHALL B., QUINNEY, RICHARD (EDS.), CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS: A TYPOLOGY. NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 1967. 498 P. \$7.95

THIS BOOK PRESENTS A BROAD SURVEY OF RECENTLY ACCUMULATED DATA CONCERNING THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT CONTAINS: (1) A DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TYPES OF CRIME; (2) THE FORMULATION AND UTILIZATION OF A TYPOLOGY OF CRIME BASED ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS; AND (3) THE PRESENTATION OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESEARCH ON TYPES OF CRIME. EIGHT TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS ARE PROPOSED: (1) VIOLENT PERSONAL CRIME; (2) OCCASIONAL PROPERTY CRIME; (3) OCCUPATIONAL CRIME; (4) POLITICAL CRIME; (5) PUBLIC ORDER CRIME; (6) CONVENTIONAL CRIME; (7) ORGANIZED CRIME; AND (8) PROFESSIONAL CRIME. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TYPOLOGY IS BASED ON SUCH SOCIOLOGICAL CRITERIA AS THE CRIMINAL CAREER OF THE OFFENDER, GROUP SUPPORT OF THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND LEGITIMATE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, AND SOCIETAL REACTION. EACH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEM IS PRECEDED BY A DISCUSSION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TYPE. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, WHICH FOLLOWS THE DISCUSSION, PROVIDES A GUIDE FOR FURTHER READING ON THE SYSTEM DESCRIBED.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WISCONSIN

CURRENT PROJECTS

0100047470999

MR. HENRY J. MASCARELLO. STUDY OF "GATE MONEY" POLICIES IN EFFECT IN STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES. INSTITUTIONS: UNITED PRISON ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION NOVEMBER 1967.

THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO PRISONERS UPON RELEASE TO THE COMMUNITY HAVE LONG BEEN CONSIDERED INADEQUATE IN MOST JURISDICTIONS. NUMEROUS AND CONTINUING EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION. THIS PROJECT SEEKS TO UPDATE AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING "GATE MONEY" PRACTICES IN THE VARIOUS STATES. QUESTIONNAIRES WILL BE USED TO GATHER DATA.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNITED PRISON ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS
33 MOUNT VERNON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 02108

0100047471999

ROBERT H. DREHER. PRISONER ADMISSIONS PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: STANLEY L. BRODSKY. INSTITUTIONS: CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1968.

THIS PROJECT IS A STUDY OF THE ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND PERFORMANCES OF MALE PRISONERS WHO WERE PAROLED AND RELEASED TO STUDY AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. FOLLOW-UP STUDIES WILL BE MADE OF 150 SUBJECTS RANGING IN AGE FROM 18 TO 50. RECORDS, PERSONAL INTERVIEWS, AND SELF-EVALUATIONS WILL BE USED, AMONG OTHER METHODS.

0100047472999

PROFESSOR D. K. BERNHARDT. EVALUATION OF A DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENT BOYS. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. T. GRYGIER. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 1970.

THE OTTAWA DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM WILL BE EVALUATED AS AGAINST TRAINING SCHOOL AS A MEANS OF WORKING WITH DELINQUENT BOYS. BOYS 11 TO 15 WILL BE ASSIGNED TO ONE OF THE TWO TREATMENTS AND THE RESULTS COMPARED. STANDARD INSTRUMENTS TO BE USED FOR THIS STUDY ARE THE FOLLOWING: OTIS, HARRIS-GOODENOUGH, ICS SECURITY, WIDE RANGE ACHIEVEMENT, AND T. A. T.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
CARLETON UNIVERSITY
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

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MENACHEM AMIR. AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF THE INTAKE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JUVENILE COURTS IN DELINQUENCY CASES. INSTITUTIONS: ISRAEL MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE; U. S. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER; U. S. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY 1968.

THIS STUDY, ORGANIZED BY THE WELFARE ADMINISTRATION OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, AIMS TO LEARN ABOUT COURT EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. CONCEIVED AS A FACT-FINDING EFFORT, THE STUDY WILL PROVIDE A BASE FOR A MORE DETAILED COMPARATIVE STUDY. UNTIL THE PRESENT, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY HAVE BEEN HANDICAPPED BY A LACK OF COMMON TERMINOLOGY WITH RESPECT TO OFFENSES, AND BY INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER. THIS PROJECT WILL STUDY THE ACTUAL BEHAVIOR WHICH BRINGS CHILDREN TO COURT; WHO THESE CHILDREN ARE; AND THE SORTS OF DISPOSITION MADE OF SPECIFIC KINDS OF CASES. THE FIRST STAGE OF THE PROJECT WILL BE A PILOT INVESTIGATION OF COURT-INTAKE CASES IN LARGE CITIES WITH JUVENILE COURTS SUFFICIENTLY EXPERIENCED TO REPRESENT THE BEST EFFORTS IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS. THE MAJOR PURPOSE WILL BE TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY AND USEFULNESS OF AN INFORMATION SCHEDULE FOR RECEIVING COMPARABLE DATA. INFORMATION ON ALL JUVENILE COURT INTAKE OF CASES IN THESE CITIES FOR THE YEAR 1966 WILL BE COLLECTED. THE SECOND PHASE WILL DEAL WITH THE RESULTS OF THE COURTS' DISPOSITIONS.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

0100047474999

JOHN J. TWOMEY. PRISON PROFILES. OTHER PERSONNEL: REV. ALBERT HILLESTAD. INSTITUTIONS: ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, MENARD. DATES: BEGAN MAY 9, 1967. CONTINUING.

PRISON PROFILES IS A PANEL OF CAREFULLY CHOSEN INMATES WHO EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF THE PRISON AND PRISON LIFE TO ANY GROUP REQUESTING A MEETING. THE PANEL WAS ESTABLISHED TO BRIDGE THE GAP OF MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PRISONERS AND SOCIETY. THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION OF THE PANEL IS THE CONCEPT THAT AN INFORMED SOCIETY IS BETTER ABLE TO DEAL WITH DELINQUENCY AND REHABILITATION AND TO INITIATE ACTION TOWARD MORE EFFECTIVE WAYS OF HANDLING CRIME.

SOCIOLOGIST-SUPERVISOR
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY
BOX 86
MENARD, ILLINOIS

0100047475999

HAROLD L. COHEN. CASE II-MODEL (CONTINGENCIES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL EDUCATION - MOTIVATIONALLY ORIENTED DESIGNS FOR AN ECOLOGY OF LEARNING). OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES A. FILIPCZAK; JOHN S. BIS; JOAN E. COHEN. INSTITUTIONS: OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE; BUREAU OF PRISONS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION NOVEMBER 1967.

INMATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS MAY LACK SKILLS AND ATTITUDES NECESSARY TO A COMPETITIVE SOCIETY BASED UPON A HIGH DEGREE OF CHOICE. FURTHER, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE NOT GENERALLY MOTIVATED TO IMPROVE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE WITHIN NORMAL SCHOOLS. THE USE OF IDENTICAL EDUCATIONAL PROCEDURES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS MAY RESULT IN LITTLE CHANGE, THEREBY LIMITING THEIR POTENTIAL CHOICES

BY DEPRIVING THEM OF FURTHER SKILLS. THE AIM OF THIS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IS TO ESTABLISH A RESEARCH MODEL FOR A MOTIVATIONALLY-ORIENTED ENVIRONMENT. POINTS WILL BE REWARDS FOR CORRECT EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCES. THESE POINTS ARE CONVERTIBLE TO FREE CHOICES IN TYPES OF FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING, RECREATION, AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. THIS SYSTEM OF REINFORCEMENT WILL BE DIRECTED TOWARD INCREASING ACCEPTABLE ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, AND SOCIAL BEHAVIORS FOR A REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WASHINGTON, D.C. THIS POPULATION WILL BE COMPOSED OF 41 BOYS 14-19 YEARS OLD. THE PROGRAM INCLUDES INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, AND THE USE OF SUCH INSTRUMENTS AS SAT, GATES READING SURVEY, REVISED BETA, AND MMPI. THIS ENVIRONMENTAL MODEL WILL INCLUDE ALL PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL NECESSARY FOR ADEQUATELY HOUSING AND MAINTAINING THIS CONTAINED LEARNING LABORATORY AND WILL BE SEPARATELY HOUSED AND ADMINISTERED IN A BUILDING LOCATED ON THE PRESENT NTSB CAMPUS. ALTHOUGH THIS MODEL IS SPECIFIC, IT IS OUR FURTHER AIM TO PRODUCE A CURRICULUM AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY GENERALIZABLE TO OTHER EDUCATIONALLY AND CULTURALLY DEFICIENT ADOLESCENT POPULATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE FOR BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH
2426 LINDEN LANE
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND, 20910

0100047476999

MISS REGINA M. FLYNN. COMMUNITY RESIDENCE. INSTITUTIONS: NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR GIRLS, DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES. DATES: BEGAN MARCH, 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS PROGRAM IS ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR GIRLS TO PROVIDE A SUPERVISED COMMUNITY LIVING EXPERIENCE OF APPROXIMATELY FOUR MONTHS FOR GIRLS PRIOR TO THEIR RETURN TO THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON USING ESTABLISHED COMMUNITY AGENCIES SUCH AS SCHOOLS FOR THOSE WHO MAY RETURN TO SCHOOL, AND EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING CENTERS FOR TESTING FOR EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALS, TRAINING, AND FINALLY JOB PLACEMENT. GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING ARE PROVIDED CONCERNING BUDGETING, USE OF LEISURE TIME, INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS. TRIAL HOME VISITS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO CONTACT HOME COMMUNITY AGENCIES IN PREPARATION FOR RETURN ARE PART OF THE PROGRAM. TEN GIRLS, AGED 15 1/2 TO 18, ARE INVOLVED.

SUPERINTENDENT
NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR GIRLS
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 08602

0100047477999

MISS REGINA M. FLYNN. GRADUATE SOCIAL WORK UNIT. INSTITUTIONS: NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR GIRLS, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 1968.

THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO TRAIN SOCIAL WORKERS. THE INSTITUTION IS USED AS THE FIELD WORK PLACEMENT FOR A UNIT OF SIX SOCIAL CASEWORK STUDENTS THIS YEAR (FOUR STUDENTS LAST YEAR). THE STUDENTS SPEND THREE DAYS A WEEK IN THE INSTITUTION UNDER A SUPERVISOR PROVIDED BY

THE UNIVERSITY. THE SUPERVISOR WORKS WITH THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTION IN ASSIGNING CASES TO THE STUDENTS. THE CLIENTS ARE CHILDREN FROM EIGHT TO 17 YEARS OLD AND THEIR FAMILIES.

SUPERINTENDENT
NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR GIRLS
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 08602

0100047478999

WILLIAM F. X. FLYNN. STEP: SOLUTIONS TO EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT NCCD OCTOBER 1967.

THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE STEP PROGRAM IS THAT MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT IS A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN MAINTAINING A FREE, VIABLE AND HEALTHY SOCIETY. THUS, BY PROVIDING PEOPLE WITH MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT THEIR DAILY EXISTENCE IS ENRICHED WITH PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE--AND THIS PROCESS IS A STEP TOWARD CRIME PREVENTION. A PRIMARY FUNCTION OF STEP IS TO SEEK OUT INNOVATIVE APPROACHES WHICH INDUSTRY TAKES TO SOLVE PROBLEMS CONCERNED WITH EMPLOYMENT. AFTER WRITING UP THESE SOLUTIONS IN THE FORM OF CASE STUDIES, STEP DISSEMINATES THIS INFORMATION AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE, WITH THE OBJECTIVE THAT OTHER COMPANIES AND OTHER COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY WILL BE STIMULATED TO SOLVE THEIR OWN EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS BY USING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED OR BY DEVELOPING THEIR OWN INNOVATIVE APPROACHES.

DIRECTOR, STEP
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y., 10017

0100047479999

MRS. HELEN SUMNER. CALIFORNIA DETAINING PRACTICES STUDY. OTHER PERSONNEL: TULLY MCCREA; FRED WARD; EDWARD BREWER; EDWARD SIKORIS; WILLARD GREEN; ROBERT KELDGORD; K. OSTROM; VERNON MCCLEAN; ALLYN SIELAFF. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; ROSENBERG FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1968.

A STUDY WILL BE MADE OF CALIFORNIA'S DETAINING PRACTICES FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES IN THE AGE RANGE BETWEEN 8 TO 18 YEARS. THE HYPOTHESIS IS THAT FACTORS OTHER THAN STATUTORY ARE CONTRIBUTING TO CALIFORNIA'S WIDE VARIATIONS IN DETENTION RATES BETWEEN AND WITHIN COUNTIES. THE INVESTIGATION WILL USE SURVEY SCHEDULES, QUESTIONNAIRES, OBSERVATION, AND INTERVIEWS WITH CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, AND WILL REVIEW THE RECORDS OF THE SUBJECTS.

REGIONAL CONSULTANT
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
703 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

0100047480999

DR. GILBERT L. INGRAM. R.E.A.D.Y. (REACHING EFFECTIVELY ACTING-OUT DELINQUENT YOUTHS). OTHER PERSONNEL: HERBERT QUAY; DON CLARKSON; EDWARD DONNELLY; ROBERT LEVINSON; ROY

GERARD. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS, NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 1, 1968.

IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THOSE DELINQUENTS FOR WHOM TRADITIONAL COUNSELING IS INEFFECTIVE (DESIGNATED AS HIGH "P'S" - PSYCHOPATHIC) NEED ACTION-ORIENTED PROGRAMS. TWENTY BOYS AGED 16-19, DIAGNOSED AS HIGH "P'S" HAVE BEEN SELECTED, USING DR. H. QUAY'S PERSONALITY INSTRUMENTS. THEY ARE BEING GIVEN AN ACTION-ORIENTED PROGRAM (PROGRAMMED RECREATION, ORGANIZED GAMES, COMPETITIVE CONTESTS, PSYCHODRAMA, NOVEL RELIGIOUS PROGRAM) INSTEAD OF VERBAL TREATMENT. A HIGH NEED FOR NOVELTY IN THIS GROUP NECESSITATES A DYNAMIC PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED AT NIGHT AND ON WEEK-ENDS. COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE WITH A CONTROL GROUP AND WITH A PREVIOUSLY MATCHED GROUP OF SIMILAR BOYS ON INSTITUTIONAL VARIABLES AND ON PERSONALITY MEASURES. INSTRUMENTS SUCH AS MMPI, BETA, EDWARDS PERSONALITY VARIABLES (Q-SORT FORM IS NOT STANDARDIZED YET) AND DOGMATISM SCALE WILL BE USED.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
BLADENSBURG ROAD AND SOUTH DAKOTA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20013

0100047481999

EUGENE HUTSELL. FLORIDA STATE COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. OTHER PERSONNEL: EDWARD COWART; CAROL GRESIMER. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, STATE OF FLORIDA. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURE IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA IS THE GOAL OF THIS PROJECT. IT AIMS TO DEVELOP AND RECOMMEND MEASURES TO CORRECT THE PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED. THE COMMITTEE HAS ADOPTED FIVE MAJOR AREAS FOR CONSIDERATION: (1) EFFECTIVE POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT; (2) EFFECTIVE AND VIGOROUS PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE; (3) EFFECTIVE COURTS; (4) PENOLOGY AND REHABILITATION; (5) PAROLE AND PROBATION. THE FIRST EFFORT WILL BE TO COMPILE AND ANALYZE RELEVANT DATA ON ALL ASPECTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE; THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE POLICE; ITS SCOPE OF AUTHORITY; THE SIZE OF THE FORCE; AND THE BUDGET AND WORKLOAD OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES. THIS SURVEY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY MAKING A DETAILED INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS FILED WITH STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS, AND THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS. AS A RESULT OF THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY, IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF PROPOSALS WILL BE PREPARED FOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE 1967 STATE LEGISLATURE.

PROJECT COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

0100047482999

MISS SARAH A. CURTIS. REHABILITATION OF THE INDIGENT OFFENDER OF COUNTY JAILS THROUGH JOB DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED SERVICES. INSTITUTIONS: THE MORROW ASSOCIATION ON CORRECTION OF THE NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1968.

THIS PROJECT INVOLVES INTERVIEWING SENTENCED WORKHOUSE INMATES OF TWO COUNTIES. THE SUBJECTS ARE BOTH MALE AND FEMALE AND NUMBER 1600. THEY ARE OFFERED A VARIETY OF SERVICES, INCLUDING EDUCATION, BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER RELEASE. INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, GROUP THERAPY, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, CASEWORK WITH THE SUBJECTS' FAMILIES, AND EMPLOYMENT ARE ALSO PROVIDED. A HALF-WAY HOUSE IS MAINTAINED FOR INMATES AFTER RELEASE.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR
THE MORROW ASSOCIATION SPECIAL PROJECT
21 NORTH CLINTON AVENUE
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 08608

0100047483999

ALBERT ELIAS. CONTINUITY OF TREATMENT IN A COMMUNITY RESIDENT HOUSE FOR REFORMATORY PAROLEES. OTHER PERSONNEL: ANTHONY SALERNO; WILLIAM HOHENSTEIN; ARTHUR ADLERSTEIN; MELVIN TUMIN; MARVIN E. WOLFGANG. INSTITUTIONS: NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY FOR MALES, ANNANDALE, NEW JERSEY; NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY FOR MALES, BORDENTOWN, NEW JERSEY. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1962. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1967.

THIS RESEARCH WAS DESIGNED TO COMPARE THE POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING THREE SAMPLES OF REFORMATORY PAROLEES: (1) A 10 PERCENT RANDOM SAMPLE OF INMATES FROM THE NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY AT BORDENTOWN; (2) PLACEMENT CASE PAROLEES WHO VOLUNTEERED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ROBERT BRUCE HOUSE PROGRAM; (3) PLACEMENT CASE PAROLEES WHO DID NOT CHOOSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM. THE SUBJECTS WERE 400 MALES AGED 18 TO 30. THE BASIC HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT THE CONTINUITY OF TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR THE PLACEMENT CASE PAROLEES WHO VOLUNTEERED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BRUCE HOUSE PROGRAM WOULD ENABLE THESE PAROLEES TO MAKE A BETTER COMMUNITY POSTRELEASE ADJUSTMENT THAN THE NON-BRUCE HOUSE PLACEMENT CASE PAROLEES WOULD MAKE. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE BRUCE HOUSE PROGRAM, WHICH INCLUDES INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, AND CASEWORK WITH THE SUBJECTS' FAMILIES IS MOST SUCCESSFUL WITH RESIDENTS WHO HAVE NEITHER VERY EXTENSIVE CRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS NOR VERY MINIMAL DELINQUENT HISTORIES. THE SUCCESS RATES FOR THE TWO GROUPS WERE AS FOLLOWS: ROBERT BRUCE HOUSE SAMPLE, 49 PERCENT; COMPARISON GROUP, 35 PERCENT; AND RANDOM SAMPLE OF REFORMATORY POPULATION, 57 PERCENT. ANOTHER FINDING IS THAT THE BRUCE HOUSE PROGRAM IS EFFECTIVE IN DELAYING THE RATE OF RETURN TO DELINQUENCY OF ITS PARTICIPANTS IN STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPORTIONS COMPARED TO THE RATE OF RETURN OF THE PLACEMENT CASE PAROLEES WHO DID NOT EXPERIENCE THE BRUCE HOUSE PROGRAM.

SUPERINTENDENT
YOUTH RECEPTION AND CORRECTIONS CENTER
BOX #1
YARDVILLE, NEW JERSEY, 08620

0100047484999

DR. JOHN H. MCNAMARA. MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: M. ROBERT MONTILLA; VERNER MAYNARD; ROBERT C. CUSHMAN. INSTITUTIONS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND AGENCIES; MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA; STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1967.

ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 1969.

AN 18-MONTH RESEARCH AND PLANNING PHASE FOR THIS PROJECT IS NOW BEING CARRIED OUT. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT AT THE END OF THIS PHASE A NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS WILL HAVE BEEN STARTED. THE FOCUS OF THIS PHASE IS ON THE TOTAL HANDLING OF ADULT OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY. BOTH ARRESTEES AND RETURNING OFFENDERS ARE OF CONCERN. THE PROJECT WILL ASSIST LOCAL AGENCIES AND RESOURCES TO CONSTITUTE A MORE COHERENT SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF CRIMINALITY. IT IS EXPECTED THAT A COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEM WILL BE DEVELOPED ALONG WITH SUCH RELATED SERVICES AS A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER AND A MULTI-SERVICE CENTER. THE PROJECT IS CURRENTLY ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY THE DEGREE TO WHICH LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES ARE NOW COORDINATED TO PROVIDE NECESSARY SERVICES FOR THE CORRECTION OF OFFENDERS IN THE COUNTY.

MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROJECT
ROOM 403
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
222 EAST WEBER AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, 95201

0100047485999

JAY L. KRIEGLER, CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL.
OTHER PERSONNEL: HAROLD KLAPPER. INSTITUTIONS: OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, NEW YORK CITY; VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.
DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1967. CONTINUING.

IN MARCH 1967, MAYOR LINDSAY OF NEW YORK CITY CREATED THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL TO ACT AS A SKILLED PLANNING BOARD FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW YORK CITY. THE COUNCIL MEMBERS INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL NEW YORK CITY AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY'S BUSINESS, SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES. THE COUNCIL HAS SET UP A SERIES OF COMMITTEES ENCOMPASSING MAJOR AREAS OF CRIMINAL CONCERN WHICH WILL AID IN THE FORMULATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW YORK CITY. THE MAYOR'S OFFICE WILL COORDINATE THE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL, AND THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE WILL SERVE AS CONSULTANT. SOME OF THE COMMITTEES AND THEIR PRESENT AND PROJECTED WORK INCLUDE: (1) CRIME PREVENTION: ANALYSIS OF PRESENT CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS, PLUS THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONES, WITH STRESS ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS; (2) MANHATTAN BOWERY PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE TRADITIONAL POLICECOURT SYSTEM, IN THE FORM OF A DETOXIFICATION CLINIC TO AID BOWERY ALCOHOLICS, WHICH WILL GO INTO OPERATION IN THE FALL OF 1967, OFFERING INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIAL CASEWORK SERVICE; (3) MANPOWER PROJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS IN EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND JOB PLACEMENT, TO SERVE AS ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, THE CONCEPT BEHIND WHICH WILL BE INTRODUCED INTO THE NEW YORK CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE FALL OF 1967; (4) TRAINING: ANALYSIS OF NEW METHODS OF TRAINING GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES WHOSE JOB RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. OTHER COMMITTEES INCLUDE COURT DELAYS; LEGAL INTERNS (PLACING LAW STUDENTS IN POSITIONS INVOLVING THE ACTUAL WORKINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE); EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS; NARCOTICS.

ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR
CITY HALL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10007

0100047486999

JAMES P. HAYES, IOWA CRIME COMMISSION. OTHER PERSONNEL:
MIRIAM B. WEINER, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.
INSTITUTIONS: IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; IOWA
BOARD OF CONTROL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; IOWA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED
COMPLETION MAY 1, 1968.

ON MAY 1, 1967, THE GOVERNOR APPOINTED AS DIRECTOR OF THE
IOWA CRIME COMMISSION, JAMES P. HAYES, AND RECENTLY NAMED
SIXTEEN PEOPLE TO WORK WITH THE DIRECTOR ON THE FOUR
DIVISIONS OF THE COMMISSION. THE AIM IN FORMULATING THE
CRIME COMMISSION WAS TO BRING TOGETHER INDIVIDUALS
REPRESENTING ALL DISCIPLINES OF INTEREST, KNOWLEDGE, AND
SKILL IN THE PREVENTIVE, ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, AND
CORRECTIONAL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION. THE
COMMISSION HAS UNDERTAKEN TO EVALUATE THE INCIDENCE OF
CRIME IN IOWA; TO COLLECT DATA; AND TO INITIATE SPECIAL
PROJECTS, SUCH AS: PLANNING A STATE CRIME LABORATORY,
FORMULATING A UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SERVICE IN IOWA,
STUDYING CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION AND SALARY STRUCTURES,
IMPROVING THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF POLICE AND OF
COURT AND CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, AND ESTABLISHING A
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM. THE GOAL OF THE
CRIME COMMISSION IS AN INTEGRATED STATE PLAN FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME. THE COMMISSION MEMBERS
AND ADVISORS ARE TALKING WITH EXPERTS IN THE AREAS
INVOLVED IN ORDER TO LEARN ABOUT THE TYPE AND AMOUNT OF
INFORMATION ALREADY AVAILABLE RELATED TO THE OUTLINED
PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE PLAN. AFTER THEY
HAVE DONE THIS, THEY WILL TALK WITH PERSONS WITH
EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE TO DISCOVER WHAT NEEDS, PROBLEMS,
AND RESOURCES EXIST. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA COLLEGE OF LAW HAS PREPARED A COMPLETE
SURVEY WHICH REVIEWS THE SYSTEMS INVOLVED IN THE AREA OF
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. PROJECTS REVIEWING EXISTING
FACILITIES AND MANPOWER IN THE AREA OF THE POLICE
SERVICES, THE COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN IOWA
HAVE ALSO BEEN UNDERTAKEN. THE COMMISSION IS HOLDING
REGIONAL CONFERENCES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IOWA
CITIZENS COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, TO DISSEMINATE
INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORK OF THE CRIME COMMISSION. AS A
RESULT OF THIS EFFORT THE COMMISSION EXPECTS TO ESTABLISH
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEES WITH WHICH IT CAN COORDINATE
ITS WORK ON THE LOCAL LEVEL. HEARINGS AND FURTHER
CONFERENCEES WILL BE HELD TO IMPLEMENT THE COMMISSION'S
COLLECTION OF DATA AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

DIRECTOR
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA, 50319

0100047487999

MARTIN J. MOLOF, PH.D. FORESTRY CAMP STUDY: COMPARISON
OF RECIDIVISM RATES OF CAMP-ELIGIBLE BOYS RANDOMLY
ASSIGNED TO CAMP AND TO INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS.
INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN
JANUARY 1963. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1967.

RELATIVELY LOWER RATES OF RECIDIVISM HAVE BEEN FOUND FOR
YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS RELEASED FROM FORESTRY CAMPS AS

COMPARED WITH THOSE RELEASED FROM OTHER FACILITIES. THIS STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE IF THESE LOWER RATES WOULD CONTINUE TO BE MANIFESTED WHEN THE SELECTION PROCESS WAS CONTROLLED. PANELS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD MEMBERS AND HEARING REPRESENTATIVES AT REGULAR CLINIC MEETINGS JUDGED WARDS AS TO THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR BOTH CAMP AND INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS. WARDS DECLARED ELIGIBLE WERE ASSIGNED EITHER TO A CAMP OR TO AN INSTITUTION BY MEANS OF A RANDOM METHOD. THE SPECIFIC CAMP OR INSTITUTION WAS SELECTED BY THE PANEL. WARDS IN THE STUDY SAMPLE WERE FOLLOWED-UP FOR A PERIOD OF 15 MONTHS FROM THE DAY OF RELEASE TO PAROLE. RECIDIVISTS WERE WARDS FOR WHOM A SUSPENSION OF PAROLE WITHIN THIS PERIOD LED TO A REVOCATION OF PAROLE OR A DISCHARGE FROM YOUTH AUTHORITY JURISDICTION. FOR THE WARDS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO CAMPS AND INSTITUTIONS WHO WERE NOT TRANSFERRED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS FROM THEIR FACILITY OF INITIAL RANDOM ASSIGNMENT, THE RECIDIVISM RATES WERE 35.3 PERCENT FOR INSTITUTION ASSIGNEES AND 36.4 PERCENT FOR CAMP ASSIGNEES, A DIFFERENCE OF ONLY 1.1 PERCENTAGE POINTS. WHEN WARDS WHO HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THEIR FACILITY OF INITIAL ASSIGNMENT (CHIEFLY WARDS TRANSFERRED FROM CAMPS TO INSTITUTIONS) WERE INCLUDED, THE RECIDIVISM RATES WERE 34.9 PERCENT FOR INSTITUTION ASSIGNEES AND 39.3 PERCENT FOR CAMP ASSIGNEES, A DIFFERENCE OF 4.4 PERCENTAGE POINTS. NEITHER OF THESE DIFFERENCES APPROACHED STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AT THE FIVE PERCENT LEVEL. THUS, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS NO STATISTICAL EVIDENCE OF A DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM RATES AS A RESULT OF GOING THROUGH A CAMP PROGRAM VERSUS GOING THROUGH AN INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM WHEN THE SELECTION OF WARDS WAS CONTROLLED. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA, YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT, RESEARCH DIVISION, RESEARCH REPORT NO. 53: FORESTRY CAMP STUDY: COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES OF CAMP-ELIGIBLE BOYS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO CAMP AND TO INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS, BY MARTIN J. MOLOF. (SACRAMENTO), 1967.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
STATE OFFICE BUILDING -1
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, 95814

0100047488999

JOHN M. GANDY. THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION BY THE POLICE IN THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1967.

THE MAJOR HYPOTHESIS THAT GUIDED THIS RESEARCH CONCERNS A POLICE DEPARTMENT WITH A NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-UNITS, SPECIALIZING IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT STATES THAT THE DIFFERENTIAL EXERCISE OF DISCRETION IN THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DOMINANT VALUE ORIENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEMANDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-UNITS. DATA WERE COLLECTED, IN THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1965, THROUGH STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH A SAMPLE OF 75 OFFICERS IN THE YOUTH BUREAU, UNIFORM BRANCH, AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU OF THE METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE MAJOR FINDINGS WERE: NEITHER COMMUNITY PROTECTION NOR CHILD WELFARE WAS A DOMINANT VALUE IN THE DEPARTMENT; THERE WAS NO STATED, OR AGREED UPON, DEPARTMENTAL POLICY REGARDING EITHER THE AMOUNT OR TYPE OF DISCRETION THAT SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN HANDLING JUVENILES, THE YOUTH BUREAU, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU, AND UNIFORM BRANCH DEVELOPED THEIR OWN POLICIES AND PRACTICES WHICH

OPERATIONALLY DEFINED BOTH THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DISCRETION ITS MEMBERS WERE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE; DIFFERENCES IN HOW DISCRETION IS EXERCISED ARE A FUNCTION OF THE CHARACTER AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT, LEADING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEVERAL DISTINCTIVE, BUT OFTEN INCONSISTENT, PATTERNS IN THE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES WHO COMMIT SIMILAR OFFENSES.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
ONTARIO, CANADA

0100047489999

INSPECTOR J. J. DAUNT. CAREERS IN CRIME. INSTITUTIONS:
U. S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. DATES: BEGAN
JANUARY 1963. CONTINUING.

IN JANUARY 1963, THE F.B.I. INITIATED A STUDY OF CRIMINAL CAREERS. BY THE END OF 1966, 160,310 CRIMINAL HISTORIES OF INDIVIDUAL OFFENDERS HAD BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE PROGRAM. INFORMATION ON THE CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT CARD SUBMITTED TO THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE F.B.I. BY LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES SERVES AS THE BASIS FOR STATISTICAL EXAMINATION OF CAREERS IN CRIME. F.B.I. FINGERPRINT FILES OF KNOWN OFFENDERS ARE "FLASHED" TO PROVIDE ACCURATE MEANS OF FOLLOW-UP CONCERNING ANY FUTURE CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT. AS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS ACCUMULATED ON THESE PERSONS, IT IS ADDED TO THE RECORD WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN STORED IN A COMPUTER. OFFENDERS ARE ORIGINALLY SELECTED BECAUSE THEY HAVE BECOME INVOLVED IN THE FEDERAL PROCESS BY ARREST OR RELEASE. THE SAMPLE ALSO INCLUDES SERIOUS STATE VIOLATORS ARRESTED AS FUGITIVES UNDER THE FUGITIVE FELON ACT, AS WELL AS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VIOLATORS. THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA IS REPORTED EACH YEAR IN THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS TO DATE DOCUMENT THE EXISTENCE OF THE PERSISTENT OFFENDER AND THE SUBSTANTIAL EXTENT TO WHICH HE CONTRIBUTES TO THE CRIME PROBLEM.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ROOM 610
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

0100047490999

DR. DUNCAN CHAPPELL. FINAL - THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING. INSTITUTIONS: (SUPPORTING) BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP FUND; (SPONSORING) INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE; BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY POLICE FORCE. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER, 1962. COMPLETED OCTOBER, 1965.

THIS APPLIED CRIMINAL LAW STUDY HAS AS ITS SUBJECT THE GROUP OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY CUSTOMARILY REFERRED TO AS 'OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING.' THESE ARE OFFENCES AT PRESENT PROVIDED FOR IN SECTIONS 24 TO 28 OF THE LARCENY ACT, 1916, AND INCLUDE SACRILEGE, BURGLARY AND HOUSEBREAKING, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PREVENTIVE MISDEMEANOURS SUCH AS POSSESSING HOUSEBREAKING IMPLEMENTS. THE STUDY IS PRESENTED IN THREE PARTS. IN PART I SALIENT FEATURES ARE REVIEWED OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT STATE OF THE LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING. JUDICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY LABOURS TO EXPAND PROTECTION BY LAW AGAINST OFFENCES OF

BREAKING AND ENTERING, HAVE RESULTED IN THE FORMULATION OF A HOST OF TECHNICAL AND CONFUSING REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE DETAILED DEFINITION OF THESE OFFENCES. CERTAIN REFORMS ARE SUGGESTED FOR MAKING THIS BRANCH OF THE CRIMINAL LAW FAR LESS COMPLICATED THAN IT IS AT PRESENT. PART II SHOWS THAT EXISTING SOURCES OF INFORMATION SUCH AS THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND PAST CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH STUDIES DO NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE DATA CONCERNING EITHER THE APPLICATION OR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING, YET FEW BRANCHES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARE MORE CONSISTENTLY INVOKED BY THE COURTS AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TODAY. PART II INCLUDES AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH SURVEY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING IN A MIXED RURAL-URBAN AREA OF THE COUNTRY. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED TO PROVIDE DATA TO HELP DEFINE THE SOCIAL NATURE OF BREAKING AND ENTERING OFFENCES AND THE SERIOUSNESS OF THEIR THREAT TO THE COMMUNITY, AND TO HELP DETERMINE WHETHER THE EXISTING LAW PROVIDES ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO SOCIETY AGAINST SUCH OFFENCES. A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING WHICH SEEKS TO REVEAL THE FACTUAL SUBSTANCE OF THESE OFFENCES CONCLUDES PART II. PART III ANALYZES CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING BASED ON THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE EMPIRICAL RESEARCH SURVEY. USING THE NEW CLASSIFICATION AS A BASIC FRAMEWORK THE CRIMINOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE OF THESE OFFENCES IS EXAMINED, AND AN ASSESSMENT MADE OF THEIR SERIOUSNESS. THE PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIELDS OF DETECTION AND PREVENTION ARE DISCUSSED, AND SOME FACTORS RELATED TO THE PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING OF OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED. IN THE FINAL CHAPTER SPECULATIVE CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN CONCERNING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROTECTION AFFORDED TO THE COMMUNITY BY THE CONTEMPORARY LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE RESEARCH INTO THIS GROUP OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. PUBLICATIONS: CHAPPELL, D., THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW RELATING TO OFFENCES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING. UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION. COPIES AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE, AND INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE. CHAPPELL, D. CARELESSNESS AND CRIME. NEW SOCIETY, 6(169):9, 1965.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
 SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
 167 PHILLIP STREET
 SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000, AUSTRALIA

0100047491999

HARRY SEROTKIN. FINAL - THE PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT IN SERVICES TO CHILDREN (PESC). INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; (FUNDING) PHILADELPHIA FOUNDATION; LOEB FUND. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1961. COMPLETED JUNE 1966.

THE PESC PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO TEST METHODS, TECHNIQUES, AND RESOURCES FOR WORKING WITH PRE-DELINQUENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE AND/OR THEIR FAMILIES WHO ARE SEVERELY SOCIALLY DISFUNCTIONAL. THIS PROGRAM OF SERVICE AND RESEARCH, CONSISTING OF THREE COMMITTEES (EXECUTIVE, PRACTICE, AND RESEARCH), AND COORDINATED BY A COORDINATOR-PRACTICE CONSULTANT, ENDEAVORED TO IMPROVE WELFARE SERVICES TO THESE FAMILIES

IN PHILADELPHIA. IT SOUGHT TO DO THIS BY COORDINATING THE RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SIX PARTICIPATING AGENCIES, STIMULATING OPTIMAL USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, UNCOVERING GAPS AND OVERLAPPIINGS IN EXISTING COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND MAKING ALL FINDINGS AVAILABLE TO PHILADELPHIA AND THE WELFARE FIELD. THE FINDINGS OF THE PROGRAM INDICATE THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR MORE COORDINATED WELFARE SERVICES, GEARED TOWARD SERVING LOW-INCOME DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES; A NEED FOR A DECENTRALIZED CENTER WHICH WOULD EVALUATE THE WHOLE FAMILY AND ITS NEEDS, WOULD SEE THAT THESE NEEDS ARE MET THROUGH EXISTING SERVICES AND WOULD PRESS FOR NEW SERVICES; A NEED FOR MORE WIDESPREAD USE OF THE OUTREACH APPROACH IN CASEWORK; AND A NEED FOR A DE-SPECIALIZATION OF AGENCIES WHICH WOULD PERMIT GREATER COOPERATION AND COORDINATION IN SERVING THESE FAMILIES. THE PROJECT TERMINATED ITS OPERATIONS PREMATURELY AS OF JUNE 1966. PUBLICATIONS: HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL. A PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT IN SERVICES TO CHILDREN. FINAL REPORT: 1959-1966. PHILADELPHIA, 1966. 47 P.

ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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HERMAN GOLDSTEIN. INTERIM- RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION. OTHER PERSONNEL: FRANK J. REMINGTON; EDWARD L. KIMBALL; DONALD J. NEWMAN; MARGO S. MILLI. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, LAW SCHOOL, MADISON, WISCONSIN; (FUNDING) FORD FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1964. CONTINUING.

IN A PROJECT DESIGNED TO EXPAND THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL'S PROGRAM ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THE UNIVERSITY HAS SOUGHT TO EQUIP LAW STUDENTS WITH THE ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND AND DEAL WITH THE IMPORTANT ISSUES AND POLICIES OF THE POLICE FIELD AND TO DEVELOP TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR POLICE AGENCIES. THE PROGRESS OF THE PROGRAM DURING THE 1964-1966 ACADEMIC YEARS WAS MARKED BY: (1) THE ADDITION TO THE SCHOOL OF A FACULTY MEMBER QUALIFIED IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION; (2) THE INSTITUTION OF A SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM TO ENABLE LAW SCHOOL STUDENTS TO OBSERVE, STUDY, AND ANALYZE POLICE FIELD PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES, POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES, PROSECUTION ORIENTED PROGRAMS, POLICE DISCRETION, AND TRAINING AND SELECTION OF PERSONNEL, AND THEN TO RELATE THEIR EXPERIENCES TO THEIR TRAINING AS LAWYERS; (3) THE INTRODUCTION OF A SEMINAR FOR POLICE OFFICIALS IN THE FALL SEMESTER OF 1965 FOCUSING ON THE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ISSUES WHICH ARISE IN POLICE EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH A GIVEN TYPE OF OFFENSE; (4) THE EXPANSION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE SCHOOL'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION COURSE, ACHIEVED THROUGH A SERIES OF SPECIALLY DESIGNED SEMINARS HELD DURING THE SUMMER OF 1966; (5) THE APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST POLICE OFFICER-IN-RESIDENCE, AFFORDING LAW STUDENTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUAINT THEMSELVES WITH THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE POLICE IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN AREA; (6) THE INITIATION OF RESEARCH FOCUSING UPON DEVELOPING AN ANALYSIS OF POLICY-MAKING IN A POLICE AGENCY; (7) THE INSTITUTION OF A LECTURE PROGRAM OPEN TO ALL INTERESTED STUDENTS NOT NECESSARILY ENROLLED IN COURSE WORK IN THIS AREA; (8) THE ORGANIZATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE COMMAND STAFF OF THE BELOIT POLICE DEPARTMENT ON THE

POLICE ROLE IN A FREE SOCIETY, FOCUSING ON SUCH MAJOR ISSUES AS THE EXERCISE OF DISCUSSION, THE USE OF FORCE, AND THE POLICE ROLE IN RACIAL TENSIONS AND IN PROTECTING THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH. PUBLICATIONS: GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. CITIZEN COOPERATION: THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POLICE. IN: RATCLIFFE, J. M. THE GOOD SAMARITAN AND THE LAW. NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY, 1966, P. 199-208. GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. THE POLICE FUNCTION IN AN URBAN SOCIETY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1965 CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, NO DATA, SEPTEMBER, 1965. GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. POLICE POLICY FORMULATION: A PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVING POLICE PERFORMANCE. MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW, 65:1123-1146, 1967. GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN CONTROLLING THE EXERCISE OF POLICE AUTHORITY. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):160-172, 1967. GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. TRIAL JUDGES AND THE POLICE: THEIR RELATIONSHIPS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. PAPER PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF JUDGES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 25, 1967. U. S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMISSION. TASK FORCE REPORT: THE POLICE, BY HERMAN GOLDSTEIN AND FRANK J. REMINGTON. WASHINGTON, 1967. (CHAPTER 2). REMINGTON, FRANK J. THE ROLE OF POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 56(3):361-365, 1965.

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L. H. LEIGH. FINAL - THE CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS IN ENGLISH LAW. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) LEVERHULME FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1963. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965.

THIS PROJECT ENCOMPASSED: (1) AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN ENGLAND; (2) A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT LAW WITH EMPHASIS ON DIRECTORS' LIABILITY CLAUSES, WHICH SEEK TO MAKE BOTH DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS LIABLE FOR THE WILLFUL COMMISSION OF CRIMES UNDER GUISE OF THE CORPORATION AND TO IMPOSE A STANDARD OF CONDUCT; (3) A COMPARISON OF CORPORATE LIABILITY WITH VICARIOUS AND PERSONAL LIABILITY; (4) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED BASIS OF LIABILITY, WITH A CONSIDERATION OF UNITED STATES LAW ON THE SUBJECT; (5) A CONSIDERATION OF THE SOCIAL POLICY OF CORPORATE LIABILITY, INCLUDING MATERIAL ON WHITE COLLAR CRIME, SANCTIONS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN LAW, AND OTHER POSSIBLE MEASURES OF SOCIAL CONTROL. A FINDING RESULTING FROM THIS STUDY IS THAT CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY IS NOT A PARTICULARLY USEFUL MEASURE AS A SANCTION, THOUGH IT MAY HAVE TO BE EMPLOYED SINCE MORE DRASTIC MEASURES HAVE CIVIL LIBERTIES CONNOTATIONS. PUBLICATIONS: LEIGH, L. H. BY WHOM DOES A COMPANY PERMIT? MODERN LAW REVIEW, 29(SEPTEMBER):568-570, 1966.

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JAMES C. HACKLER. FINAL - OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH. OTHER PERSONNEL: WALTER HUNDLEY; RICHARD G. JONES; RICHARD

NAGASAWA; DAVID CAMPBELL; MARYANN NEAL; HERBERT COSTNER.
INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) METROPOLITAN YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL; UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIOLOGY; (FUNDING) FORD FOUNDATION; SEATTLE HOUSING
AUTHORITY; BOEING EMPLOYEE GOOD NEIGHBOR FUND. DATES:
BEGAN JANUARY 1964. COMPLETED DECEMBER 1965.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT UTILIZED A WORK
PROGRAM IN COMBINATION WITH TEACHING MACHINES AND OTHER
EXPERIMENTAL VARIABLES IN AN ATTEMPT TO MODIFY THE SELF
CONCEPTS OF BOYS LIVING IN LOW INCOME AREAS. THE
THEORETICAL RATIONALE GUIDING THE PROGRAM ASSUMED THAT A
BOY'S PERCEPTION OF HOW OTHERS EXPECTED HIM TO BEHAVE
WOULD BE THE CRUCIAL VARIABLE IN CHANGING SELF CONCEPT
AND BEHAVIOR. ALTHOUGH THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT THE
USE OF TEACHING MACHINES MAY HAVE HAD AN IMPACT AND THAT
NEGRO BOYS MAY HAVE RESPONDED TO THE PROGRAM BETTER THAN
CAUCASIAN BOYS, THE OVERALL FINDINGS SHOW THAT THE
PROGRAM HAD LITTLE IF ANY IMPACT. THESE RESULTS SUGGEST
THAT PROJECTS DESIGNED TO MODIFY INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR
THROUGH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS MAY BE SOMEWHAT FUTILE UNLESS
THEY CAN ALSO BRING ABOUT CHANGES IN THE LARGER SOCIAL
SYSTEM SURROUNDING BOYS IN LOW INCOME AREAS.

PUBLICATIONS: HACKLER, JAMES C. BOYS, BLISTERS, AND
BEHAVIOR: THE IMPACT OF A WORK PROGRAM IN AN URBAN
CENTRAL AREA. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND
DELINQUENCY, 3(2):155-164, 1966. HACKLER, JAMES C.
EVALUATION OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS: IDEALS AND
COMPROMISES. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(MARCH):22-26, 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
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ROBERT LEWIS WENDT. FINAL - HOMICIDE: A POLICE OR AN
ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM? INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) FORSYTH
COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MINISTERS FELLOWSHIP; SALEM
COLLEGE, SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA; WINSTON-
SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, POLICE DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN
JUNE 1964. COMPLETED APRIL 1965.

IN 1963, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA HAD A HIGHER
HOMICIDE RATE THAN 26 OF THE LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS
OF THE UNITED STATES. THIS SURVEY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO
DISCOVER SOME OF THE RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL (ECOLOGICAL)
PROBLEMS THERE DURING 1963. DATA ON 28 HOMICIDE CASES
WERE GATHERED FROM POLICE RECORDS. EIGHTY-EIGHT PERCENT
OF THE PERSONS CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE WERE NEGRO. THE
MOST FREQUENTLY USED MURDER WEAPON WAS A GUN. IN 43
PERCENT OF THE FELONIOUS HOMICIDES, EITHER THE ACCUSED OR
THE VICTIM WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. IN ALL
BUT ONE OF THESE CASES THE VICTIM AND ACCUSED KNEW EACH
OTHER. MOST OF THE HOMICIDES HAPPENED WITHIN THREE
CENSUS TRACTS. THESE THREE TRACTS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY:
(1) PHYSICAL DETERIORATION; (2) EXTREMELY HIGH
PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES; (3) LOWER ECONOMIC CLASS; (4)
GREATER RISK OF UNEMPLOYMENT; (5) EDUCATIONAL STATUS
LOWER THAN THAT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. IT WAS THE
CONCLUSION OF THIS STUDY THAT CERTAIN ECOLOGICAL FACTORS
ARE PREVALENT IN MOST CASES OF HOMICIDE. AN ATTEMPT TO
CHANGE THE RATE OF HOMICIDE WOULD INVOLVE AN ATTEMPT TO
CHANGE THE ECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF AT LEAST THE THREE
MAIN CENSUS TRACTS IN QUESTION. IN OTHER AREAS OF THE
CITY WHERE THERE IS A LARGE NEGRO POPULATION BUT WHERE
SOME OF THE UNFORTUNATE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS DO NOT
EXIST, THE HOMICIDE RATE IS VERY LOW. THE POLICE ARE

ALMOST HELPLESS IN PREVENTING HOMICIDES WHICH OCCUR UNDER THESE ADVERSE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. PUBLICATIONS: WENDT, ROBERT L. HOMICIDE: A POLICE OR AN ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM? PAPER PRESENTED TO 28TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, APRIL 1965, VARIOUS PAGINGS.

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MALCOLM W. KLEIN. FINAL - A STUDY OF DELINQUENT GANGS (THE GROUP GUIDANCE PROJECT). INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) YOUTH STUDIES CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT; LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES; (FUNDING) FORD FOUNDATION; COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1961. COMPLETED DECEMBER 1965.

AN EVALUATION OF AN INTENSIFIED DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM WITH FOUR LARGE CLUSTERS OF NEGRO GANGS INVOLVED 600 BOYS AND 200 GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 23. THE BASIC RESEARCH CONCENTRATED ON DATA PERTAINING TO GANG STRUCTURE, COHESIVENESS, PATTERNS OF RECORDED OFFENSES, AND MEASURES OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT. THE FINAL REPORT, NOW IN THE LAST STAGES OF PREPARATION, INDICATES THAT THE DETACHED WORKER APPROACH TO GANG INTERVENTION IS OF LIMITED VALUE. THIS FOUR YEAR PROJECT HAD VERY LITTLE POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE DELINQUENCY RATES OF GANG MEMBERS, AND THE FEW INDICATIONS OF POSITIVE IMPACT MAY HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF UNANTICIPATED EVENTS THOUGHT AT THE TIME TO BE INTERFERENCES WITH THE PROJECT. THE PROCESSES NECESSARY IN ESTABLISHING AN ONGOING DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM MAY ACTUALLY INCREASE GANG COHESIVENESS WITH A CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN GANG RECRUITMENT. PUBLICATIONS: KLEIN, MALCOLM W. (ED.) JUVENILE GANGS IN CONTEXT: THEORY, RESEARCH, AND ACTION. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL, 1967. 210 P. \$3.50 KLEIN, MALCOLM W. JUVENILE GANGS, POLICE, AND DETACHED WORKERS: CONTROVERSIES ABOUT INTERVENTION. SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW, 39(2):183-190, 1965. KLEIN, MALCOLM W., SNYDER, NEAL. THE DETACHED WORKER: UNIFORMITIES AND VARIANCES IN WORK STYLE. SOCIAL WORK, 10(4):60-68, 1965. KLEIN, MALCOLM W., CRAWFORD, LOIS Y. GROUPS, GANGS, AND COHESIVENESS. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, IN PRESS. KLEIN, MALCOLM W. FACTORS RELATED TO JUVENILE GANG MEMBERSHIP PATTERNS. SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, 51(1):49-62, 1966.

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DRS. O. M. M. VAN BIJSTERVERLDT. FINAL - MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILIES IN EINDHOVEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. R. A. DE MOOR. INSTITUTIONS: (SUPPORTING) KATHOLIEKE HOGESCHOOL TE TILBURG, INSTITUUT VOOR ARBEIDSVRAAGSTUKKEN, TILBURG, HOLLAND; (FUNDING) MUNICIPALITY OF EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1960. COMPLETED JUNE 1, 1965.

THE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY WERE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FAMILIES SELECTED FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION OF MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILIES WHICH WAS DETERMINED IN A PRELIMINARY SURVEY IN EINDHOVEN. THROUGH SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION AND RECORDING BY SOCIAL WORKERS, INTERVIEWS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS, ANALYSIS OF RECORDS AND COMPARISON WITH A GROUP OF 150 "NORMAL" FAMILIES, AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DESCRIBE

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR SHOWN BY THE FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE PATTERNS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND THE CONDITIONS IN THE FAMILY AND THE ENVIRONMENT WHICH HELPED CAUSE THE BEHAVIOR. CRIMINALITY AND FAMILY DISINTEGRATION WERE SINGLED OUT AS THE MOST TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROBLEM GROUP. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DETERMINE A TYPOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR BY USING THE CLUSTER ANALYSIS METHOD OF MCQUITTY, WITH MODEST RESULTS. CAUSAL FACTORS OF CRIMINALITY WERE GENERALLY PSYCHOSOMATIC AND SOCIOCULTURAL CONDITIONS AS OPPOSED TO ECONOMIC AND MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT HISTORICAL PROCESSES RETARDING ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION AND DYNAMICS IN SOCIAL CLASS RELATIONS HAVE HAD MAJOR EFFECTS UPON THE SITUATION OF ALIENATION AND ISOLATION OF LOWER-CLASS FAMILIES. SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF A NUMBER OF SOCIAL-CULTURAL SERVICES. PUBLICATIONS: PROBLEEMGEZINNEN IN EINDHOVEN, TILBURG, INSTITUUT VOOR ARBEIDSVRAAGSTUKKEN, 1965. 151 P., APP.

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HARVE E. OLSEN. INTERIM - CITY OF MIAMI ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: JACK COLLINS. INSTITUTIONS: STATE OF FLORIDA ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM; FLORIDA DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA. DATES: BEGAN 1963. CONTINUING.

THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO OFFER HELP TO ANYONE ARRESTED FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS WHO PROFESSES AN INTEREST IN DOING SOMETHING ABOUT HIS DRINKING PROBLEM. SPECIAL PROBATION OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED TO THESE PROGRAMS. AN OFFENDER IS ASSIGNED TO ONE OF THESE PROGRAMS AFTER HIS ARREST RECORD AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SPECIAL PROBATION OFFICERS ARE FULLY CONSIDERED BY THE JUDGE. TWO SPECIFIC PROGRAMS HAVE EVOLVED. ONE, KNOWN AS THE "COURT PROGRAM," CALLS FOR NINETY DAYS OF PROBATION. DURING THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD ATTENDANCE IS REQUIRED AT A SATURDAY MORNING MEETING ABOUT ALCOHOLISM. ACCESS IS PROVIDED TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR TEMPORARY DAILY SUSTENANCE, SHELTER AND A JOB. ATTENDANCE AT ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS MEETINGS IS ALSO A BASIC REQUIREMENT FOR SOBRIETY FOR MOST OFFENDERS. THE COUNSELORS DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO SEE THAT THE PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN THE COURT PROGRAM MAKE USE OF EVERY AVAILABLE RESOURCE. THE OTHER PROGRAM IS KNOWN AS THE "C-4 PROGRAM." IT CALLS FOR A JAIL SENTENCE TO A SPECIAL REHABILITATION BARRACKS IN THE CITY STOCKADE. THE BARRACKS FEATURES A FULL PROGRAM OF COUNSELING, GROUP THERAPY, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE, PASTORAL COUNSELING, AND DAILY MEETINGS ABOUT ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE AND A CHANCE TO WORK AND EARN "CIGARETTE MONEY" IS PROVIDED. AFTER RELEASE, THE OFFENDERS ARE URGED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES, SUCH AS THE SALVATION ARMY, TRAVELER'S AID, FAITH FARM, PROTESTANT WELFARE, CATHOLIC WELFARE, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES, GOODWILL INDUSTRIES, STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, MANPOWER, INC., AND THE FLORIDA ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM. BETWEEN APRIL 1966 AND MARCH 1967, OF 438 CASES PLACED IN THE C-4 PROGRAM, 235 WERE NOT REARRESTED WITHIN SIX MONTHS. OF 2016 CASES PLACED IN THE "COURT PROGRAM," 672 WERE NOT REARRESTED WITHIN SIX MONTHS. ALTHOUGH IT IS ESTIMATED THAT FOR EACH CASE ASSIGNED TO THE C-4 PROGRAM,

THE COST TO THE CITY IS 25 DOLLARS FOR ARREST AND PROCESSING AND AN ADDITIONAL FOUR AND ONE HALF DOLLARS FOR EACH DAY OF INCARCERATION, A MINIMUM OF 150,000 DOLLARS IS SAVED BY THE CITY ANNUALLY THROUGH THE USE OF THIS PROGRAM. PUBLICATIONS: MUNICIPAL COURT (MIAMI). ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM: FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, APRIL 1966-MARCH 1967, BY HON. MILTON A. FRIEDMAN AND JACK COLLINS. MIAMI, 1967, 18 P.

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JOHN M. STEINER. FINAL - EVALUATION OF A GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM DURING IMPRISONMENT AS A DETERRENT TO RECIDIVISM. OTHER PERSONNEL: H. SCHUMACHER; ST. QUENSEL; W. BLACKENBURG; E. HUNDACK. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) UNIVERSITAT FREIBURG, INSTITUT FUR PSYCHOLOGIE; UNIVERSITAT FREIBURG, INSTITUT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE; (FUNDING) DEUTSCHE FORSCHUNGSGEMEINSCHAFT, BAD GODESBERG, WEST GERMANY; ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT STIFTUNG, BAD GODESBERG, WEST GERMANY. DATES: BEGAN 1964. COMPLETED 1966.

A SOCIOLOGIST, A PSYCHOLOGIST, A CRIMINOLOGIST, A MATHEMATICIAN, AND A PSYCHIATRIST FORMED A TEAM TO PLAN AND CARRY OUT A PILOT STUDY IN GROUP COUNSELING IN THE PRISON AT FREIBURG, WEST GERMANY. OBJECTIVES WERE: (1) TO DEMONSTRATE THE APPLICABILITY OF AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO PENAL PROBLEMS; (2) TO EXAMINE POSSIBILITIES FOR AND DEVELOP A REALISTIC PROGRAM OF GROUP COUNSELING IN WEST GERMAN PENAL INSTITUTIONS; (3) TO TEST THE EFFECT OF GROUP COUNSELING ON THE RECIDIVISM RATE. TESTING OF CLIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER PARTICIPATION REVEALED THE INADEQUACY OF EXISTING METHODS TO DISTINGUISH THOSE AMENABLE TO THIS TREATMENT FROM THOSE WHO WOULD NOT BE. THIS WAS REFLECTED IN THE DIFFICULTY ENCOUNTERED IN THE SEARCH FOR AN ACCESSIBILITY SCALE. IT WAS LEARNED THAT THERE IS A NEED TO PREPARE A PENAL INSTITUTION FOR SUCH A PROGRAM. SUCH PREPARATION INCLUDES THE NECESSITY TO INFORM THE PRISON STAFF IN ADVANCE, EXPLAIN THE PROGRAM, AND ASSIGN SPECIFIC ROLES TO THEM. THE COUNSELING GROUPS WERE MATCHED WITH CONTROL GROUPS IN ORDER TO ENSURE OBJECTIVITY. TWO GROUPS OF UP TO ELEVEN MEMBERS WERE RUN CONCURRENTLY. IN SUBSEQUENT COMPARISONS THESE SHOWED WIDELY DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF INTERACTION AND DISCUSSION. THE SESSIONS LASTED ABOUT ONE AND A HALF HOURS. PARTICIPATION WAS VOLUNTARY. THEY WERE USUALLY LED BY TWO THERAPISTS, WORKING ALONG THE LINES SUGGESTED BY CARL ROGERS IN HIS CLIENT-CENTERED THERAPY. ONE THERAPIST CONCENTRATED MORE ON HIS GROUP-ASSIGNED ROLE AS RECORDER AND OBSERVER. THE OTHER ON HIS ROLE AS "CLARIFIER" AND "INTERPRETER." THIRTY MEETINGS TOOK PLACE BETWEEN JANUARY AND SEPTEMBER 1966. ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO DETERMINE AND CLARIFY THE STAGES IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE CLIENT'S ABILITY TO ADAPT HIMSELF TO HIS ENVIRONMENT. OCCASIONALLY A MORE DIRECTIVE APPROACH THAN THAT ADVOCATED BY ROGERS HAD TO BE ADOPTED TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH SUCH PROBLEMS AS OVER-DOMINANCE OF THE GROUP IN THE EARLY STAGES BY ONE MEMBER. GENERALLY, HOWEVER, THE COUNSELLORS HAD A CLARIFYING AND INTERPRETATIVE FUNCTION. FROM TIME TO TIME THE COUNSELLORS WERE "TESTED" BY THE INMATES, AND A GRADUAL GROWTH OF MUTUAL TRUST COULD BE NOTICED. ATTITUDES HELD BY GROUP MEMBERS TOWARDS THE INSTITUTION AND SOCIETY AT

LARGE WERE EXAMINED, AND IT WAS POSSIBLE TO EFFECT A CERTAIN MEASURE OF EMOTIONAL RELEASE WHICH IN TURN STARTED OFF A PROCESS OF REVALUATION. PUBLICATIONS: STEINER, JOHN M. GROUP COUNSELING IM ERWACHSENENVOLLZUG. (GROUP COUNSELING WITH ADULT PRISONERS.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM. 49(4):160-172, 1966.

VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
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TERRANCE G. MAXWELL. INTERIM - WORK-STUDY PROGRAM FOR FELONY OFFENDERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: LEONARD PRESS; CLARENCE CHILDS. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) FLINT COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM, MICHIGAN; (FUNDING) FLINT BOARD OF EDUCATION, MOTT PROGRAM. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 4, 1964. CONTINUING.

THE WORK-STUDY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FELONY OFFENDERS PROVIDES TRAINING OR A DEVELOPMENTAL CONTINUUM FOR THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS NOT YET LEARNED TO ADJUST TO SOCIETY IN EXPECTED WAYS. ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, WORK ADJUSTMENT, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING, APTITUDE TESTING, AND VOCATIONAL AND/OR ACADEMIC CLASSES ARE PROVIDED FOR FELONY OFFENDERS ON ADULT PROBATION. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING ARE TO INSTILL IN THE OFFENDERS: (1) THE ABILITY TO GIVE AND TAKE IN VARIOUS SOCIAL SITUATIONS INHERENT IN A JOB SETTING; (2) POSITIVE WORK HABITS AND ATTITUDES; (3) SELF-DIRECTIVE, VOCATIONAL GOALS BASED ON A REALISTIC SELF-CONCEPT, VOCATIONAL INFORMATION, AND LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES. WHEREVER POSSIBLE WORK EXPERIENCE IS SUPPLEMENTED BY VOCATIONAL AND/OR ACADEMIC CLASSES. THE COUNSELOR AND PROBATION OFFICER WORK TOGETHER TO PROVIDE A TRAINING PROGRAM ON A HIGHLY INDIVIDUALIZED LEVEL FOR THOSE CLIENTS SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE IN SOCIAL AND MECHANICAL SKILLS. IN FINDING JOBS FOR PROBATIONERS, THE COUNSELOR AND PROBATION OFFICER DEPEND UPON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRAINING AND THE WILLINGNESS OF THE COMMUNITY TO EMPLOY PEOPLE WITH POLICE RECORDS. WHEN COMPETITIVE EMPLOYMENT SEEMS UNFEASIBLE, EFFORTS ARE MADE TO FIND JOBS IN SEMI-SHELTERED ACTIVITIES. THE PROGRAM UTILIZES THE SERVICES OF A TRAINED ALCOHOLISM THERAPIST THROUGH THE INFORMATION CENTER OF THE FLINT COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM. OFFENDERS WITH DRINKING PROBLEMS RECEIVE THE NECESSARY GUIDANCE TO HELP ALLEVIATE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, THUS MAKING JOB ADJUSTMENT MORE REALISTIC. AS OF AUGUST 1966, 105 MEN AND SEVEN WOMEN HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE PROGRAM. UPON ENTERING THE PROGRAM, 53.6 PERCENT OF THE YOUTHS (AGES 17-21) AND 34.8 PERCENT OF THE ADULTS WERE UNEMPLOYED; 11.6 PERCENT OF THE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS WERE EMPLOYED. AS OF AUGUST 1966, 66 PERCENT WERE EMPLOYED. PUBLICATIONS: MOTT PROGRAM OF THE FLINT BOARD OF EDUCATION. GENESEE COUNTY ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT. WORK-STUDY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FELONY OFFENDERS: A. REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR ADULT PROBATIONERS. NO DATA, 1966, 9 P.

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STEPHEN L. ANGELL, JR. FINAL - AN INVENTORY OF DATA ON NARCOTIC AND DRUG ABUSE IN NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1965. COMPLETED OCTOBER 1965.

A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS CIRCULATED TO ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS, HOSPITALS, APPROPRIATE VOLUNTARY SOCIAL AGENCIES, AND PUBLIC AGENCIES IN NASSAU COUNTY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT: (1) THE MISUSE OR ABUSE OF NARCOTICS; MARIJUANA; BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES, TRANQUILIZERS; COUGH SYRUPS WITH A NARCOTIC INGREDIENT; AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS FOR SNIFFING; (2) THE INCIDENCE OF THIS BEHAVIOR DURING 1963 AND 1964; (3) THE INCIDENCE BY SEX AND AGE; (4) THE NAMES OF PUBLIC AGENCIES TO WHICH INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED; (5) THE AVAILABILITY OF DESCRIPTIVE ITEMS CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS BEING REPORTED; (6) WHETHER THE RESPONDENT IS WILLING TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON THE USE OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FIVE DRUG CATEGORIES MENTIONED ABOVE. OF THE 166 AGENCIES QUERIED, 104 RESPONDED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE. HOWEVER, ONLY 37 AGENCIES HAD SOME CONCRETE DATA TO CONTRIBUTE. EXAMINATION OF THE 1963 DATA ON THE USE OF THE FIVE TYPES OF DRUGS SHOWS THAT, IN TERMS OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST FREQUENCY, THIS BEHAVIOR CAN BE RANKED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: NARCOTICS MISUSE, B-A-T (PILLS) MISUSE, SNIFFING, COUGH SYRUP MISUSE, USE OF MARIJUANA. IN 1964, THE HIGHEST RANKING BEHAVIOR WAS SNIFFING; NARCOTICS AND B-A-T MISUSE SHARED SECOND PLACE, WHILE MARIJUANA AND COUGH SYRUPS WERE ABOUT EQUALLY POPULAR. IN ALL CATEGORIES FOR BOTH YEARS MALES WERE IN THE MAJORITY IN THE GROUPS REPORTED. NOT QUITE ONE-FIFTH OF THE NARCOTIC USERS WERE IN THE 15-17 AGE BRACKET; TWO-FIFTHS OF THE B-A-T (1963) USERS AND TWO-THIRDS OF THE MARIJUANA USERS (1964) WERE UNDER 21; SIX OUT OF SEVEN COUGH SYRUP MISUSERS AND ALL THE GLUE SNIFFERS WERE UNDER 21. ABOUT A DOZEN RESPONDERS REPORTED INCIDENTS TO ONE OR MORE PUBLIC AGENCIES. FOR EACH CATEGORY, 32 OR 33 AFFIRMATIVE REPLIES WERE TALLIED IN RESPONSE TO THE QUERY REGARDING THE AGENCY'S WILLINGNESS TO COLLECT DATA FOR 1965. PUBLICATIONS: HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF NASSAU COUNTY. NARCOTICS MISUSE AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE IN NASSAU COUNTY: AN INVENTORY OF AVAILABLE DATA FOR 1963 AND 1964. GARDEN CITY, 1966, VARIOUS PAGINGS.

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SUSAN BODEMER. FINAL - COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY INMATES WHO DID AND WHO DID NOT VOLUNTEER FOR THE GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES E. COWDEN; ASHER R. PACHT; O. A. BODEMER. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) WISCONSIN STATE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, MADISON, WISCONSIN; WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY, CLINICAL SERVICES, GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1964. COMPLETED JUNE 1965.

IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE POSSIBLE PRESENCE OF PRE-EXISTING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTICIPANTS AND NON-PARTICIPANTS IN THE GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY--DIFFERENCES WHICH MIGHT BIAS THE RESULTS OF AN EVALUATIVE STUDY OF THE PROGRAM--A SAMPLE OF 50 RANDOMLY-SELECTED COUNSELING VOLUNTEERS WAS COMPARED WITH A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 50 NON-VOLUNTEERS IN TERMS OF TEN VARIABLES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND, EDUCATION PRIOR RECORD, PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT, SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, EVALUATED SECURITY RISK, GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND, AND RACIAL BACKGROUND. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT: (1) VOLUNTEERS COME FROM FAMILIES IN WHICH THE

FATHER HAS OBTAINED MORE FORMAL EDUCATION THAN IS THE CASE IN THE FAMILIES OF NON-VOLUNTEERS; (2) VOLUNTEERS HAVE A HIGHER DEGREE OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, BOTH OVERALL AND LANGUAGE, THAN DO NON-VOLUNTEERS; (3) VOLUNTEERS ARE BETTER ADJUSTED SOCIALLY, ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND CAPACITY FOR LEADERSHIP, THAN ARE NON-VOLUNTEERS; (4) VOLUNTEERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE COME FROM AN URBAN BACKGROUND THAN ARE NON-VOLUNTEERS. IN LIGHT OF THESE RESULTS ANY EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM, PARTICULARLY AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY, MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THAT AT THE TIME OF THEIR ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION, VOLUNTEERS DIFFER IN CERTAIN IMPORTANT WAYS FROM NON-VOLUNTEERS. IF THESE DIFFERENCES ARE IGNORED, ONE MIGHT BE LED TO THE SPURIOUS CONCLUSION THAT THE GROUP COUNSELING PROCESS, RATHER THAN PRE-EXISTING DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTS, RESULTED IN IMPROVED SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, ENCOURAGED SUBSEQUENT EDUCATION, INCREASED VERBAL SKILLS, AND ENHANCED LEADERSHIP ABILITIES. THESE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VOLUNTEERS AND NON-VOLUNTEERS MAY ALSO HOLD TRUE AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS WITH SIMILAR TREATMENT PROGRAMS. HENCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ANY STUDIES ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS OF THIS TYPE SHOULD INCLUDE A CAREFUL ASSESSMENT OF THESE AND OTHER PRE-THERAPY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT THE RESULTS OF THE GROUP COUNSELING PROCESS CAN BE MEASURED INDEPENDENTLY OF THE INFLUENCE OF ANY PRIOR SELECTION FACTORS.

CLINICAL SERVICES
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

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JAMES E. COWDEN, PH.D. FINAL - THE 16 PERSONALITY FACTOR VS. THE MINNESOTA COUNSELING INVENTORY IN A GROUP TESTING PROGRAM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING. OTHER PERSONNEL: WILLIAM M. PETERSON; MICHAEL F. COHEN. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1964. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1965.

THE 16 PERSONALITY FACTOR (PF) AND THE MINNESOTA COUNSELING INVENTORY (MCI) WERE ADMINISTERED TO 134 DELINQUENT BOYS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WALES. FOR PURPOSES OF A MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS, THE TOTAL SAMPLE WAS SUBDIVIDED INTO A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE OF 67 SUBJECTS AND A CROSS-VALIDATION SAMPLE OF 70 SUBJECTS. THE CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE WAS THEN USED TO DEVELOP A SERIES OF EIGHT MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS USING THE 16 PF SCALES AS PREDICTORS AND EIGHT REGRESSION EQUATIONS USING THE MCI SCALES AS PREDICTORS. THE CRITERION VARIABLES INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: ABILITY TO RELATE TO COUNSELORS; ABILITY TO RELATE TO PEERS; ABILITY TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITIES; ABILITY TO STAY OUT OF TROUBLE IN THE FUTURE; MATURITY; NEUROTIC FEATURES; PERSONALITY TRAIT/PATTERN DISTURBANCE; AND SOCIOPATHIC FEATURES. THE SECOND PHASE OF THE STUDY INVOLVED SUBDIVIDING THE SUBJECTS INTO VARIOUS SUBGROUPS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES: RATINGS OF SERIOUSNESS AND NUMBER OF PRIOR OFFENSES; LEVEL OF MATURITY; RESPONSIBILITY SHOWN WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONS; GLOBAL PROGNOSIS (WITH REGARD TO STAYING OUT OF TROUBLE AFTER RELEASE); ABILITY TO RELATE POSITIVELY TO COTTAGE COUNSELORS AND TO PEERS. BOYS WERE SUBDIVIDED INTO "LOW," "MEDIUM," OR "HIGH" SUBGROUPS ON EACH OF THE FOREGOING VARIABLES, AND 16 PF

AND MCI SCORES OF THE LOW VS. HIGH SUBGROUPS WERE THEN COMPARED TO DETERMINE WHICH TEST BEST DIFFERENTIATED BETWEEN THEM. SIMILAR COMPARISONS IN TEST SCORES WERE MADE BETWEEN NEGRO VS. CAUCASIAN BOYS AND BETWEEN BOYS SHOWING CLEARLY DIFFERENT PERSONALITY SUBTYPES, I.E., THOSE SHOWING SIGNIFICANT ANXIETY SYMPTOMS, THOSE CLASSIFIED AS INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES, AND THOSE CLASSIFIED AS PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITIES. THE 16 PF SCALES MOST CONSISTENTLY PREDICTIVE OF A POSITIVE INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT (USING BOTH MULTIPLE REGRESSION RESULTS AND RESULTS OF THE DIFFERENTIATION OF DELINQUENTS INTO SUBGROUPS) INCLUDED HIGHER THAN AVERAGE SCORES ON THE Q2 AND C SCALES AND LOWER THAN AVERAGE SCORES ON THE E AND O SCALES. THE MCI SCALES MOST PREDICTIVE OF A POSITIVE INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT INCLUDED LOWER THAN AVERAGE SCORES ON THE FR, ES, R AND M SCALES. LOW SCORES ON THE H AND C SCALES OF THE 16 PF, AND HIGH SCORES ON THE ES AND R SCALES OF THE MCI WERE MOST CONSISTENTLY RELATED TO PERSONALITY MALADJUSTMENT. BOTH INVENTORIES FUNCTIONED EQUALLY WELL IN DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN BOYS SHOWING GOOD VS. POOR COUNSELOR RELATIONSHIPS. THE 16 PF SHOWED A SLIGHT ADVANTAGE IN DIFFERENTIATING MORE RESPONSIBLE FROM LESS RESPONSIBLE BOYS AND THE MCI SHOWED A CLEARCUT ADVANTAGE IN DISCRIMINATING AMONG BOYS WITH POSITIVE VS. NEGATIVE PROGNOSIS. NEITHER FUNCTIONED VERY EFFECTIVELY IN DIFFERENTIATING AMONG BOYS DIFFERING IN MATURITY, PEER RELATIONSHIPS, PRIOR RECORD, OR IN RACIAL BACKGROUND. IN DIFFERENTIATING AMONG THE CLINICAL SUBGROUPS, THE 16 PF FUNCTIONED MORE EFFECTIVELY IN DIFFERENTIATING THE ANXIETY SUBGROUP FROM THE CONTROL GROUP AND THE INADEQUATE SUBGROUP FROM THE CONTROL GROUP, WHILE THE MCI FUNCTIONED SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN THE 16 PF IN DIFFERENTIATING THE PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE SUBGROUP FROM THE CONTROL GROUP.

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ALAN WILSON, FINAL - RATED INCONGRUENCE AND ANXIETY STUDY. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1964. TERMINATED BEFORE COMPLETION.

SPECIFICATION OF THE KINDS OF INCONGRUENT PERCEPTIONS RELATED TO ANXIETY, AS WELL AS THE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP, WAS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY. SECONDARILY, IT AIMED AT LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PSYCHOMETRIC INSTRUMENT TO AID IN PINPOINTING THE SOURCES OF A PERSON'S ANXIETY. TWO QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ADMINISTERED TO 50 CONSECUTIVELY ADMITTED MALE DELINQUENTS AT WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WALES, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1964, AND THE RESULTING SCORES WERE CORRELATED. THE FIRST WAS THE IPAT ANXIETY SCALE, A FACTORANALYZED INSTRUMENT DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE SUBJECT'S LEVEL OF "FREE-FLOATING" ANXIETY. THE SECOND WAS A SET OF RATING SCALES IN WHICH ITEMS LIKELY TO BE OF CENTRAL EMOTIONAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SUBJECT (HAPPINESS, SADNESS, MOTHER, FATHER, SEX, JOB, ETC.) ARE RATED ON TWO DIMENSIONS OF VALUE (GOOD-BAD) AND POWER (STRONG-WEAK). THE INCONGRUENCE SCORE IS DERIVED BY FINDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH POWER RATINGS EXCEED VALUE RATINGS. THE BASIC HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WHO RATES EMOTIONALLY IMPORTANT THINGS AS MORE POWERFUL THAN GOOD IS A MORE ANXIOUS INDIVIDUAL. PILOT DATA FROM COLLEGE STUDENTS AND FROM NEUROTIC AND PSYCHOTIC VETERANS INDICATED THAT THIS

IS IN FACT THE CASE. EXPANDED SAMPLES HAVE BEEN DRAWN FROM THESE THREE POPULATIONS AS WELL AS FROM THE ABOVE DELINQUENT POPULATION. DUE TO NEGATIVE PRELIMINARY RESULTS, THE PROJECT WAS NOT COMPLETED.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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H. THOMAS BASSETT, PH.D. FINAL - THE AUDIO-VISUAL VIEWING HABITS OF SELECTED SUBGROUPS OF DELINQUENTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES E. COWDEN; MICHAEL F. COHEN. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS; WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WALES, WISCONSIN. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1965. COMPLETED OCTOBER 1966.

ALTHOUGH AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATIONS OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF CAUSING DELINQUENCY, LITTLE RELEVANT RESEARCH HAS BEEN DONE IN THE AREA. THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED THE RELATIONSHIPS WHICH PRIOR DISCIPLINARY EXPERIENCES, AGE, INTELLIGENCE, RACE, SELECTED PERSONALITY VARIABLES AND CLINICAL RATINGS OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS HAVE TO FANTASYAGGRESSION, DEFINED AS TIME REPORTED VIEWING AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATIONS OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE. THE CONNECTION THESE VARIABLES HAVE WITH AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR, DEFINED AS SELFREPORTED FREQUENCY OF ACTING-OUT, WAS ALSO STUDIED. A 35-ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE WAS COMPLETED BY 101 BOYS AGED 12-19, CONFINED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TO DETERMINE HOW OFTEN, BY WHOM, AND IN WHAT MANNER THEY WERE DISCIPLINED PRIOR TO INCARCERATION. THE QUESTIONNAIRE ALSO MEASURED THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT PRIOR TO INCARCERATION IN FANTASY-AGGRESSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. INSTRUMENTS USED IN THIS STUDY INCLUDED FOUR INDEPENDENT RATINGS BY STAFF WITH RESPECT TO RELATIONSHIPS WITH COUNSELORS AND PEERS, ABILITY TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE COTTAGE, DEGREE OF PASSIVITY, AND OTHER VARIABLES. ALSO THE MINNESOTA COUNSELING INVENTORY WAS ADMINISTERED. REPORTED EXPERIENCE OF PUNITIVE FAMILY DISCIPLINE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO FREQUENCY OF INVOLVEMENT IN FANTASY-AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. DISCIPLINE IMPOSED BY SOMEONE OUTSIDE THE FAMILY WAS POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH REPORTED FREQUENCY OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. BOYS OF BELOW AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE SHOWED A TENDENCY TOWARD INVOLVEMENT IN FANTASY-AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. THOSE RATED CLINICALLY TO BE MORE VULNERABLE TO THE INFLUENCE OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA ALSO REPORTED SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER EXPOSURE TO FANTASY-AGGRESSIVE INVOLVEMENT. AGE, RACE, AND EXTENT OF SOCIAL ISOLATION WERE FOUND TO BE UNRELATED TO SUCH INVOLVEMENT.

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PAUL F. C. MUELLER, PH.D. FINAL - PAROLE VIOLENCE PREDICTION. OTHER PERSONNEL: DOROTHY R. COON. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1965. TERMINATED BEFORE COMPLETION.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A SCALE COULD BE CONSTRUCTED WHICH WOULD PREDICT PAROLE VIOLENCE AS DEFINED BEYOND THE LEVEL OF CHANCE. THE THREE AREAS EXAMINED WERE: (1) PAROLE VIOLENCE PREDICTION; (2) INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE MEASUREMENT AND PREDICTION; (3) PRE-IMPRISONMENT VIOLENCE TYPOLOGY. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED APPROXIMATELY 2,300 OF THE 16,400 MEN RELEASED TO

CALIFORNIA STATE PAROLE BETWEEN 1957 AND 1960. THE 780 MEN WHO COMMITTED VIOLENT OR VIOLENT PRONE OFFENSES ON PAROLE WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER RELEASE AND ONE-TENTH OF THE MEN WHO DID NOT RECEIVE A SERIOUS DISPOSITION FOR A VIOLENT OR VIOLENT PRONE OFFENSE IN TWO YEARS ON PAROLE WERE THE SUBJECTS. THEY WERE CLASSIFIED AS PAROLE VIOLENT OR NON-PAROLE VIOLENT. DEMOGRAPHIC AND OFFENSE HISTORY DATA WERE USED AS PREDICTORS. A MULTIPLE REGRESSION TYPE STATISTICAL SOLUTION YIELDED WEIGHTS FOR THE BEST PREDICTORS. THESE WEIGHTS WERE THEN ADDED TO OBTAIN PAROLE VIOLENCE PREDICTION SCORES. THE RESULTS WERE DISCOURAGING FROM A PREDICTION POINT OF VIEW AS LARGE NUMBERS OF NONVIOLENT PAROLEES HAD LOW SCORES. EVEN AMONG THE LOWEST SCALE SCORE LEVELS, THE BEST PREDICTION FOR ANY GROUP WAS THAT ITS MEMBERS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE NONVIOLENT ON PAROLE. THE PROJECT WAS TERMINATED BEFORE ITS COMPLETION DATE.

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PAUL F. C. MUELLER, PH.D. FINAL - INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE SEVERITY SCALE. OTHER PERSONNEL: DOROTHY R. JAMAN.
INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONS AGENCY, RESEARCH DIVISION. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1964. COMPLETED DECEMBER 1966.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR, THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS STUDIED VIOLENCE BY PAROLEES IN THE COMMUNITY AND BY FELONS WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IN ORDER TO DEVELOP PREDICTION INSTRUMENTS REGARDING PAROLEE AND INMATE VIOLENCE, IT IS HELPFUL TO BE ABLE TO QUANTIFY SUCH VIOLENCE. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE CREATION OF AN EQUAL-INTERVAL SEVERITY SCALE FOR RATING THE ACTUAL OR THREATENED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF INMATES IN CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE BASIC CONCEPTS FOR THIS SCALE CAME FROM THE DESCRIPTIONS OF INCIDENTS CONTAINED IN SEVERAL THOUSAND REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS OF INSTITUTION RULES WRITTEN ON CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INMATES DURING 1960. THE REFINEMENTS AND WEIGHTS FOR THIS SCALE WERE PROVIDED THROUGH RATINGS OF 40 TYPICAL INSTITUTIONAL RULE VIOLATIONS, MOST OF WHICH WERE FOR VIOLENT OR VIOLENCE-PRONE INFRACTIONS. THESE RATINGS WERE MADE BY 100 EVALUATORS, INCLUDING INMATES, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CENTRAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATORS, AND CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE COMMISSION ADMINISTRATORS. USING THE EQUAL-INTERVAL METHOD, IT WAS FOUND THAT A "VIOLENCE SEVERITY SCALE" COULD BE CONSTRUCTED THAT HAD USEFUL APPLICATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE BASIC SCALE, INVOLVING ONLY INMATES, RANGES FROM ZERO FOR A NONVIOLENT INFRACTION OF INSTITUTIONAL RULES TO NINE FOR AN INCIDENT RESULTING IN DEATH TO THE INMATE VICTIM. PROVISION IS MADE FOR DIFFERENTIATING THE VIOLENT ACTS AGAINST A FREE PERSON OR IN SELF-DEFENSE. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH DIVISION. RESEARCH REPORT NO. 24: INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE SEVERITY SCALE, BY PAUL F. C. MUELLER AND DOROTHY R. JAMAN. (SACRAMENTO), 1966. 17 P.

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HERMAN PIVEN. FINAL - INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT RESEARCH PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: ARDEN MELZER. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. HOME SERVICE BUREAU, TRAINING SCHOOL. (FUNDING) NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1965. TERMINATED BEFORE COMPLETION.

THE SELECTION PROCESS USED BY THE HOME SERVICE BUREAU FOR CHOOSING DELINQUENT NEW YORK CITY BOYS FOR EARLY RELEASE FROM TRAINING SCHOOLS WAS STUDIED. THE SELECTION CRITERIA CHOSEN FOR STUDY INCLUDED ONLY THOSE FACTORS KNOWN ABOUT THE BOYS AT THE TIME OF THE RELEASE DECISION. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES STUDIED WAS 104, 43 OF WHICH WERE ACCEPTED FOR RELEASE WITH INTENSIVE CASEWORK AND 61 OF WHICH WERE NOT. EVERY REASON, WHETHER NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE, GIVEN BY A STAFF MEMBER FOR WHY A POTENTIAL CASE WAS OR WAS NOT SUITABLE FOR EARLY RELEASE WITH INTENSIVE TREATMENT WAS NOTED. THESE REASONS WERE THEN CONDENSED INTO A PRELIMINARY FIVE-CATEGORY INVENTORY OF RELEASE RISK. THE MAJOR FINDING WAS THAT FACTORS ENUMERATED BY THE STAFF AS POSITIVE ASSETS FOR RELEASE WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO ACCEPTANCE OF THE CASE FOR RELEASE AND NEGATIVE FACTORS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO REJECTION FOR EARLY RELEASE. THE RATIO OF POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE ASSESSMENTS WAS TWO TO ONE IN CASES ACCEPTED; IN REJECTED CASES THE RATION OF POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE WAS ONE TO TWO. ASSESSMENT WAS RELATED TO CASE DECISION AT THE .001 LEVEL.

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CHESTER F. ROBERTS, JR. INTERIM - THE JUVENILE DRUG OFFENDER PROJECT: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF MARIJUANA AND DANGEROUS DRUG USERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: GEORGE F. DAVIS. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CALIFORNIA; CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF RESEARCH; CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS; LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT; (FUNDING) ROSENBERG FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN 1964. CONTINUING.

AS A TEST OF CERTAIN PROPOSITIONS CONCERNING THE ETIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DRUG USE, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG INVOLVEMENT AND OTHER DELINQUENCY, AND BETWEEN DRUG INVOLVEMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND BACKGROUND, THE CAREERS OF TWO GROUPS OF YOUTHS WITH KNOWN RECORDS OF DRUG INVOLVEMENT WERE FOLLOWED FOR PERIODS OF FOUR TO SIX YEARS FROM THE TIME OF THEIR INITIAL DRUG ARREST. THE TWO GROUPS WERE COMPOSED OF ALL KNOWN PERSONS (NUMBERING 866) UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS WHO WERE ARRESTED BY THE LOS ANGELES CITY POLICE FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A NON-OPIATE DRUG CHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1960 AND 1961. THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD FOR EACH ARRESTEE EXTENDED FROM THE DATE OF HIS INITIAL DRUG ARREST THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1965. DATA WERE GATHERED FOR EACH ARRESTEE ON SUCH PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AS SEX, RACE, AGE AT INITIAL ARREST, CIRCUMSTANCES OF INITIAL ARREST, LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND PRIOR ARREST RECORD. DATA CONCERNING

SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS, BOTH OF A DRUG AND NON-DRUG NATURE, DISPOSITIONS, AND SENTENCES WERE GATHERED FOR THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD FOR EACH ARRESTEE. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE TWO GROUPS IN TERMS OF SEX, AGE AT INITIAL ARREST, OR FORM OF ACTIVITY INVOLVED IN INITIAL ARREST (POSSESSION, SALE, OR USE). SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS IN TERMS OF RACE AND THE SUBSTANCE INVOLVED IN THE INITIAL DRUG ARREST. THE RACIAL DIFFERENCE IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY A PROPORTIONAL DECREASE IN CAUCASIANS (37.8 PERCENT TO 19.4 PERCENT) FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT, AND A COMPLEMENTARY INCREASE IN THE PROPORTIONS OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN ARRESTEES (41.3 PERCENT TO 47.0 PERCENT). DATA WERE ANALYZED ONLY FOR THE 1960 GROUP ON A SOCIOECONOMIC SCALE, 69.4 PERCENT OF THE ARRESTEES IN THE 1960 GROUP WERE FOUND TO LIVE IN LESS-THAN-STANDARD ENVIRONMENTS, AS COMPARED TO THE TOTAL LOS ANGELES COUNTY POPULATION, OF WHICH ONLY 25.2 PERCENT DWELL IN LESS-THAN-STANDARD ENVIRONMENTS. OF THE 866 ARRESTEES IN BOTH GROUPS, 57.8 PERCENT HAD NOT SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN ARRESTED ON A DRUG CHARGE DURING THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD; 30.1 PERCENT WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON MARIJUANA OR DANGEROUS DRUG CHARGES; AND 12.1 PERCENT HAD SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN ARRESTED ON AN OPIATE CHARGE. IN RELATING SUBSEQUENT DRUG ARREST RECORDS TO PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS IT WAS FOUND THAT: (1) GIRLS WERE MUCH LESS LIKELY TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES THAN BOYS, BUT, WHEN ARRESTED, GIRLS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED ON OPIATE CHARGES THAN BOYS; (2) SUBJECTS FROM MEXICAN-AMERICAN BACKGROUNDS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED AND TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON OPIATE CHARGES THAN WERE SUBJECTS FROM OTHER ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS; (3) THOSE WHOSE INITIAL OFFENSE INVOLVED MARIJUANA WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON OPIATE CHARGES THAN WERE THOSE INITIALLY ARRESTED ON DANGEROUS DRUG CHARGES; (4) GREATER PROPORTIONS OF SUBJECTS FROM STANDARD-OR-ABOVE ENVIRONMENTS WERE BOTH SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON ANY DRUG CHARGE AND SPECIFICALLY ON AN OPIATE CHARGE THAN WERE THOSE FROM LESS-THAN-STANDARD ENVIRONMENTS. LESS THAN HALF OF THE SUBJECTS (41.8 PERCENT) HAD ANY KNOWN ARREST RECORD PRIOR TO THEIR INITIAL DRUG ARREST, AND ONLY 13.9 PERCENT HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF A PRIOR ARREST OFFENSE.

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MARTIN J. MDLOF. INTERIM - THE IDENTIFICATION OF NEW VARIABLES AND THEIR INCORPORATION INTO THE BASE EXPECTANCY INSTRUMENT USED IN THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. OTHER PERSONNEL: ROBERT F. BEVERLY. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1959. CONTINUING.

THIS RESEARCH AIMS TO INCREASE THE DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BASE EXPECTANCY SCORE AND PAROLE PERFORMANCE (VIOLATION OR NON-VIOLATION OF PAROLE). TO THIS END, SYSTEMATIC IDENTIFICATION IS BEING MADE OF ADDITIONAL VARIABLES RELATED TO PAROLE PERFORMANCE, WHICH WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE BASE EXPECTANCY INSTRUMENT. CRITERION-RELATED VARIABLES FALL INTO THREE CATEGORIES: PRE-INSTITUTIONAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-INSTITUTIONAL. ATTENTION THUS FAR HAS BEEN DIRECTED LARGELY TOWARD

SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF PRE-INSTITUTIONAL VARIABLES. THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE (IHV), WHICH CONTAINS PRE-INSTITUTIONAL VARIABLES, WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A RESULT OF LITERATURE REVIEW, RESEARCH STAFF THINKING, AND COLLABORATION WITH YOUTH AUTHORITY OPERATIONAL STAFF. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SCHEDULE IS COLLECTED BY THE PAROLE AGENT AT THE TIME OF HIS INITIAL HOME VISIT TO THE WARD'S FAMILY, SHORTLY AFTER THE WARD HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. ANALYSIS OF THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE HAS SHOWN 25 ITEMS TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO PAROLE PERFORMANCE. THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT ITEMS VARIES SOMEWHAT FROM ONE RELEASE COHORT TO ANOTHER. WHEN USED IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER VARIABLES IN THE BASE EXPECTANCY EQUATION, SEVERAL OF THESE IHV VARIABLES CONSISTENTLY REMAIN IN THE PREDICTION EQUATION DEVELOPED BY MEANS OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES. THEY ARE: (1) NUMBER OF FOSTER-HOME PLACEMENTS; (2) WARD'S CURRENT ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL (ACCORDING TO INTERVIEWEE); (3) NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN CURRENT OFFENSE; (4) SCHOOL MISBEHAVIOR (INCLUDING TRUANCY); (5) SELF-RESPECT OF FAMILY. IN THE INITIAL HOME VISIT DATA FORM, A REVISED AND SHORTENED SCHEDULE WHICH BECAME OPERATIONAL IN JANUARY 1965, THE VARIABLES WHICH SEEMED MOST IMPORTANT, INCLUDING THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE HAVE BEEN RETAINED. SEVERAL NEW VARIABLES WERE ADDED, INCLUDING A RATING OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL OF THE WARD'S FAMILY. FUTURE EFFORT WILL BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE IDENTIFICATION AND SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION OF VARIABLES AT THE INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-INSTITUTIONAL LEVELS AS POSSIBLE PREDICTORS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA, YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT, RESEARCH DIVISION, RESEARCH REPORT NO. 16: INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE, BY MARVIN A. BOHNSTEDT AND ROBERT F. BEVERLY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT. (SACRAMENTO), 1963. CALIFORNIA, YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT, RESEARCH DIVISION, RESEARCH REPORT NO. 33: THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BY DONNA E. GOULD AND ROBERT F. BEVERLY. (SACRAMENTO), 1963. CALIFORNIA, YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT, RESEARCH DIVISION, RESEARCH REPORT NO. 37: BASE EXPECTANCIES AND THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE, BY ROBERT F. BEVERLY. (SACRAMENTO), 1964.

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ROBERT F. BEVERLY, INTERIM - THE APPLICATION OF BASE EXPECTANCY CLASSIFICATION TO THE EVALUATION OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PROGRAMS. OTHER PERSONNEL: MARTIN J. MOLOF. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1958. CONTINUING.

BASE EXPECTANCY CLASSIFICATION (CLASSIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO PROBABILITY OF PAROLE VIOLATION) HAS BEEN USED IN MANY YOUTH AUTHORITY RESEARCH PROJECTS TO COMPARE GROUPS UNDER STUDY WHEN EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF PROGRAMS. PAROLE VIOLATION RATES OF THE VARIOUS FACILITIES HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS HAVE BEEN STUDIED AS A FUNCTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES OF WARDS RELEASED. THIS PROJECT IS CONCERNED WITH THE APPLICATION OF THIS CLASSIFICATION TO QUESTIONS BEING ASKED ABOUT YOUTH AUTHORITY PROGRAMS BY

AND OF ADMINISTRATION. THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED VARIES WITH THE QUESTION BEING ASKED. THE MOST RECENT ANALYSES OF THE DATA HAVE SHOWN THAT THERE ARE NO STRONG VARIATIONS IN VIOLATION RATES AS A FUNCTION OF INSTITUTION OF RELEASE FOR WARDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BASE EXPECTANCY PROBABILITY. WITH RESPECT TO OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTS, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT THE RELEASEES OF SOME INSTITUTIONS DO, IN VARYING DEGREE HAVE LOWER OR HIGHER PAROLE VIOLATION RATES THAN WOULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED ON THE BASIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES. MOST OUTSTANDING IS THE CONSISTENTLY SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE OF FORESTRY CAMP AND YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL RELEASEES. WHILE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME OF THESE DEVIATIONS FROM EXPECTED VIOLATION RATES MAY BE THE RESULT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION, THEY SHOULD BE VIEWED AS PRIMARILY THE RESULT OF STATISTICALLY UNCONTROLLED SELECTION FACTORS (PAROLE PERFORMANCE-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE BASE EXPECTANCY EQUATION) UNTIL OTHER EVIDENCE IS FORTHCOMING. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH DIVISION. RESEARCH REPORT NO. 31: AN ANALYSIS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE (1956-1960), BY ROBERT F. BEVERLY AND EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. (SACRAMENTO), 1962. CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH DIVISION. RESEARCH REPORT NO. 40: AN ANALYSIS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE (1952-1962), BY ROBERT F. BEVERLY. (SACRAMENTO), 1965.

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JOACHIM P. SECKEL. FINAL - EXPERIMENTS IN GROUP COUNSELING AT TWO YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1960. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1965.

TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES WERE UNDERTAKEN TO ASSESS INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE EFFECTS OF THREE COUNSELING PROGRAMS INVOLVING GROUP TREATMENTS USED AT YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS. THE FIRST STUDY INVOLVED SUBJECTS WITH A MEDIAN AGE OF 16.7. THREE 50-BOY LIVING UNITS USED ONE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS: (1) SMALL GROUP COUNSELING ONCE A WEEK (SIX-EIGHT BOYS); (2) COMMUNITY MEETINGS HELD FOUR TIMES WEEKLY; (3) A COMBINATION OF THESE TREATMENTS. A FOURTH UNIT OF 50 BOYS NOT GIVEN COUNSELING WAS USED AS A CONTROL GROUP. THE SECOND STUDY, WHOSE SUBJECTS HAD A MEDIAN AGE OF 19.1, ALSO USED FOUR 50-BOY UNITS. SMALL GROUP COUNSELING (10 BOYS) WAS USED ONCE A WEEK IN TWO UNITS; THE OTHER TWO UNITS SERVED AS CONTROLS. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES BEGAN IN 1960 AND CONTINUED ONE YEAR. POST-RELEASE PERFORMANCE WAS FOLLOWED UP OVER A PERIOD OF 30 MONTHS. THE CHIEF FINDINGS OF THE STUDIES FOLLOW. (1) IN THE FIRST STUDY, EACH OF THE COUNSELING GROUPS SHOWED NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN COMPARISON WITH THE CONTROL IN RATES OF RECIDIVISM. IN THE INSTITUTION OR COMMUNITY, GRADUATES OF THE COMMUNITY MEETING UNIT HAD THE LOWEST RATE OF VIOLATION WITH THE CONTROL UNIT, THE COMBINED TREATMENT UNIT, AND THE SMALL GROUP UNIT HAVING SUCCESSIVELY HIGHER RATES. IN THE SECOND STUDY, NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE VIOLATION RATES OF THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL GROUPS. (2) THE GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAMS IN

BOTH STUDIES WERE ACCOMPANIED BY FAVORABLE CHANGES ON THE JESNESS INVENTORY. IN THE FIRST STUDY, IMPROVEMENTS ON BEFORE-AFTER TESTS WERE FOUND AMONG WARDS SUBJECTED TO COMMUNITY MEETINGS. (3) INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT DATA FROM THE FIRST STUDY SHOW THAT TREATMENT GROUPS, AS COMPARED TO THE CONTROL GROUP, INCURRED FEWER DISCIPLINARY REPORTS AND COMMENDATORY REPORTS. WARDS FROM THE COMBINED TREATMENT UNIT HAD THE HIGHEST RATIO OF COMMENDATORY TO DISCIPLINARY REPORTS. (4) THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATIONS OF STAFF MEMBERS REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF LARGE AND SMALL GROUP COUNSELING TENDED TO CONFIRM THESE FINDINGS. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH DIVISION. RESEARCH REPORT NO. 46: EXPERIMENTS IN GROUP COUNSELING AT TWO YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS, BY JOACHIM P. SECKEL. (SACRAMENTO), 1965.

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JOACHIM P. SECKEL. FINAL - THE FREMONT PROJECT: ASSESSMENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AT A RECEPTION CENTER. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF RESEARCH; SOUTHERN RECEPTION CENTER CLINIC, CALIFORNIA; CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD; CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1951. COMPLETED JANUARY 1967.

THE REGULAR INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM AND THE WORK-THERAPY PROGRAM OF THE FREMONT UNIT AT THE SOUTHERN RECEPTION CENTER-CLINIC OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WERE COMPARED TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF PAROLE ADJUSTMENT ASSOCIATED WITH EACH. THE FREMONT PROGRAM INVOLVED A SUPERVISED WORK PROGRAM, AN ACADEMIC PROGRAM, AND A COMBINATION OF INDIVIDUAL THERAPY, GROUP THERAPY, AND LIVING UNIT MEETINGS -- IN EFFECT A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. TO INDUCE A BROADER UNDERSTANDING OF THE OUTSIDE COMMUNITY, FREMONT WARDS WERE TAKEN ON FIELD TRIPS TO PLACES OF CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL INTEREST. TRANSITION TO LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY WAS FACILITATED THROUGH A SERIES OF HOME PASSES DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS IN THE PROGRAM. WARDS ENTERING THE SOUTHERN CENTER-CLINIC WERE SCREENED FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR THE FREMONT PROGRAM ON CRITERIA WHICH INCLUDED: (1) MINIMUM AGE OF 16; (2) WILLINGNESS TO WORK AND ACCEPT WORK RESPONSIBILITY; (3) NO EXCESSIVE HISTORY OF RUNNING AWAY, USE OF DRUGS, SEXUAL DEVIATION, OR SERIOUS ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE ELIGIBLE WARDS WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO THE FREMONT AND THE REGULAR PROGRAMS FOR A DETERMINATE LENGTH OF FIVE MONTHS. THE FINDINGS FAIL TO INDICATE A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN RECIDIVISM RATES BETWEEN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND THE CONTROL GROUP AFTER 24 MONTHS OF FOLLOW-UP. ALSO, THE TWO GROUPS DO NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY ON THE SERIOUSNESS OF FIRST POST-RELEASE OFFENSES, AS MEASURED ON A SEVERITY SCALE. ANALYSIS OF OUTCOMES BY MAJOR BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS DISCLOSES A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WITH RESPECT TO AGE AT TIME OF RELEASE TO PAROLE: FREMONT PROGRAM RELEASES IN THE YOUNGER AGE BRACKET EXHIBIT A HIGHER RECIDIVISM RATE RELATIVE TO THE INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES THAN DO THE OLDER FREMONT GRADUATES. AN ADDITIONAL FINDING OF INTEREST IS THAT FREMONT WARDS PAROLED DURING THE EARLIER STAGE OF THE PROGRAM SHOW A SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RATE OF RECIDIVISM THAN THE LATER

RELEASES; SUCH VARIATION, HOWEVER, IS NOT EVIDENT FOR THE CONTROL GROUP OF INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES. IT IS SPECULATED THAT TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS TENDED TO DIMINISH AFTER THE EARLIER PROJECT PERIOD BECAUSE OF UNUSUALLY HIGH STAFF TURNOVER IN THE FREMONT PROGRAM. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH DIVISION. RESEARCH REPORT NO. 50: THE FREMONT EXPERIMENT: ASSESSMENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AT A YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTER, BY JOACHIM P. SECKEL. (SACRAMENTO), 1967. 43 P.

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(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
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Archiv fur Kriminologie
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Archivos de Criminologia, Neuropsiquiatria
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Baylor Law Review
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Boston University Law Review
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British Journal of Criminology
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Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
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Bulletin de la Société Internationale de
Defense Sociale
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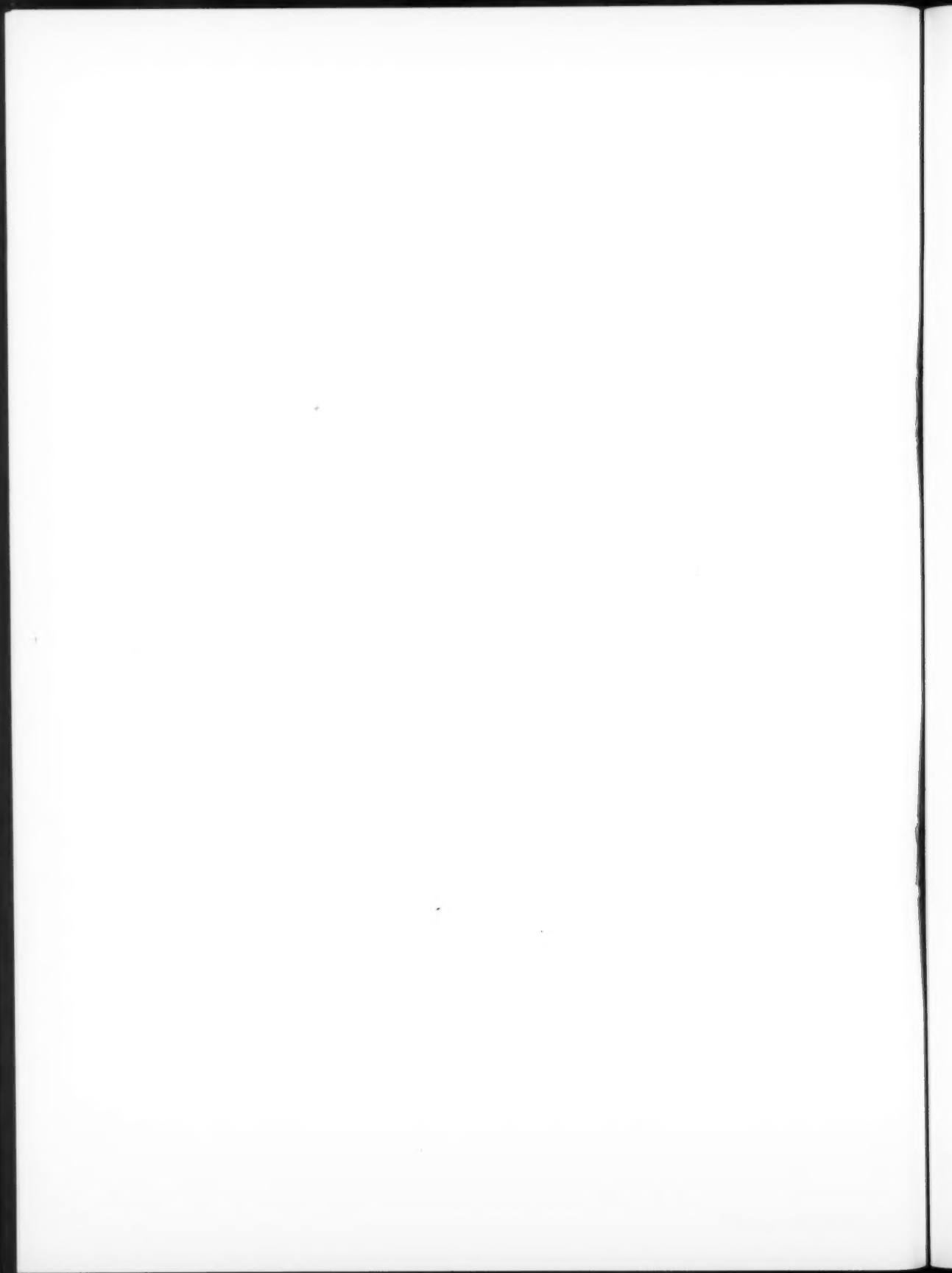
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